

## PEOPLE

MacArthur Foundation  
Announces 25 Grants

Twenty-five winners of MacArthur Foundation grants were announced Monday. The John D. MacArthur Foundation's five-year grants are given to people to "do nothing but follow their own creative bent." The 141 recipients since it began in 1981. The winners Shelly Bernstein, 33, clinical fellow in pediatrics at Harvard Medical School; Peter Bickel, 44, divisional chair of physical sciences at the University of California-Berkeley; William Drayton Jr., 41, of Arlington, Virginia, who has helped encourage World; Sidney Drell, 53, Stanford University professor; mathematician; 39; mathematician Michael Freedman, 33, of the University of San Diego; Dr. Carl Haines Sr., 64, of Clinton, Georgia, who has been doing research on high blood pressure; Shirley Brice Heath, 45, associate editor; Bette Howland, 47, of Albuquerque, New Mexico; Bill Irvin, 34, a mathematician; Fritz John, 73, professor emeritus at the Courant Institute of New York University; Galway Kinnell, 57, poet and teacher; Kraus, 78, of Paris, who has been writing a medieval calendar building; archaeologist Peter Mathews, 32, of Cambridge, Massachusetts; Beaumont Newhall, 92, physiography professor at the University of New Mexico in Albuquerque; while researcher Roger Payne, 40, of Lincoln, Massachusetts, zoologist; Edward Robert Sperling, 55, of Hanover, New Hampshire; a teacher; Frank J. Sullivans, 31, a historian of science; Harry, astronomer Alan Towne, 47, of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology; Amos Tversky, psychologist; Professor at Stanford University; John Kirk Trainor Vandeveer, 35, of New York University; Institute of Fine Arts; geographer and essayist; Fred Wallach, 41, associate geography professor at the University of Oklahoma; Dr. Norman Arthur Winfree, 42, professor of biological sciences at Penn State; and Billie Jean Young, 37, head of the Southern Rural Women's Network in Jackson, Mississippi.

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## In France, a Honeymoon Ends

### Socialists Under Fire From Workers Who Backed Them

By Joseph Fitchett  
*International Herald Tribune*

PARIS — France was disrupted Thursday by a nationwide strike of government workers, including schoolteachers, railroad employees, postal carriers, utility workers and tax collectors — an important part of the power base that brought the Socialist government to power in 1981.

The action, although it fell far short of the unions' hopes of widespread opposition to government policies, further deepened the growing political isolation of France's governing Socialists.

## Afghanistan to Release Reporter for French TV

Reuters

LONDON — President Babrak Karmal of Afghanistan said Thursday night that Jacques Abouchar, a French television reporter sentenced to 18 years in prison after being captured while traveling in Afghanistan with a rebel group, would be pardoned.

In a message broadcast by Radio Kabul and monitored by the British Broadcasting Corp., Mr. Karmal asked the speaker of France's National Assembly, Louis Mermaz, to send a delegation to bring back Mr. Abouchar.

In Moscow, Tass also reported that Mr. Karmal had authorized Mr. Abouchar's release, The Associated Press reported.

### French Sending Deputy

Richard Bernstein of The New York Times reported from Paris:

Mr. Mermaz said he was sending Yves Tavernier, a Socialist deputy, to Afghanistan to be present for Mr. Abouchar's release.

Earlier this week, Mr. Mermaz sent a letter to Mr. Karmal asking that clemency be shown to Mr. Abouchar.

Mr. Abouchar, 53, who works for Antenne 2, one of France's three national television networks, was arrested Sept. 17 by Afghan and Soviet troops after he and a camera crew had crossed into Afghanistan from Pakistan to report on anti-government guerrilla activities. Mr. Abouchar's colleagues escaped.

He was held for more than a month in Kabul before being sentenced Saturday for "entering Afghanistan illegally with counterrevolutionary elements" for the

purpose of "collecting hostile information."

Mr. Abouchar's sentencing had provoked a sustained and intense public outcry in France, including warnings by Prime Minister Laurent Fabius that his intransigence threatened to cause a breakup of the Socialist government.

After three years in power, the Socialist government, obliged to support numerous conservative policy turns by President François Mitterrand, has started publicly pondering its future.

The government appeared unlikely to be shaken in its austerity policies, including its determination to stop giving civil servants wage increases linked to inflation.

The calling of the strike showed that more of the government's former supporters had turned hostile. Under attack from both right and left, the ruling Socialists have

slipped to a new low in national popularity polls, and the ordeal of power is reviving signs of factionalism in the party.

As the Socialist leadership has moved away from its idealistic rhetoric, many rank-and-file Socialists have become dismayed.

"Our party is morose," a Socialist regional chairman said privately. "After the honeymoon with power and then the bitter disillusionment, a kind of realism is emerging."

But this policy turnaround has been painful for the Socialists.

"We had little experience with real power," said Lionel Jospin, general secretary of the party, "and we had too many illusions about what we could achieve."

Speaking a few days ago in two extensive interviews with the newspaper *Le Monde*, Mr. Jospin said that the Socialist electoral victory in 1981 was "very provisional" and created an illusion that the party was a "bigger reality in the country" than it actually is.

Commentators quickly concluded that Mr. Jospin was preparing the party for possible defeat in the parliamentary elections in two years. Mr. Jospin himself said that the Socialists must discover how to become a durable political force.

More bluntly, Agriculture Minister Michel Rocard said that the Socialists risked "throwing out the baby with the bathwater" by pursuing austerity policies indistinguishable from conservative economics.

Mr. Rocard is in a paradoxical position: As a spokesman for economic rigor, he failed to unseat Mr. Mitterrand as Socialist leader before the 1981 elections and was later forced into political silence within the cabinet. Now, as the government adopts his old policies while reducing his political role, Mr. Rocard has stated criticizing the government of Prime Minister Michel Rocard.

Mr. Rocard refused to respond Thursday to reporters' questions about the incident when he visited Dartmouth, the port from which he embarked as a World War II French Resistance leader.

The British Foreign Office said it was "seeking clarification on one or two points from the French."

A member of Mr. Mitterrand's security staff was questioned by British police officers Wednesday morning after they found explosives in his hotel room, the police said. He was later released and returned to France.

Mr. Mitterrand refused to respond Thursday to reporters' questions about the incident when he visited Dartmouth, the port from which he embarked as a World War II French Resistance leader.

The French Embassy, however, said in a statement that, in the context of the cooperation between the French and British security services, "the French Embassy asked the British services to contribute to

the protection of the ambassador's residence. During those operations the customary working equipment of a French bomb disposal expert was at the origin of a regrettable misunderstanding."

French officials in Paris, who spoke on condition of anonymity, said the British police had suggested that a bomb expert who travels with Mr. Mitterrand plant the explosives in a garden to test the effectiveness of the explosives-sniffing dogs.

They said a dispute between the security services began in June, when British security men forced two of Mr. Mitterrand's bodyguards to surrender their weapons during a conference in London.

The British Broadcasting Corp. said discovery of the explosives had "marred what had been seen as a successful and statesmanlike visit" by Mr. Mitterrand. British legislators also expressed outrage.

George Foukis, a member of Parliament who speaks on European affairs for the Labor Party, said: "It is one of the most idiotic and disgraceful episodes I have ever heard."

The incident came less than two weeks after a bomb attempt to kill Mrs. Thatcher and other government officials in Brighton. The Oct. 12 blast killed four people and injured 32.

(Continued on Page 5, Col. 1)



President Mitterrand with Mayor Beryl Calder during his visit to Dartmouth, England.

## French and British Blame Each Other In Planting of Bomb as a Security Test

The Associated Press

LONDON — Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher's office blamed an overzealous, low-level French official Thursday for planting unarmed explosives at the residence of the French ambassador to test British security during the visit of President François Mitterrand.

But in Paris, French officials said it was the idea of the British police to plant the explosives. They said Britain's complaint about the incident was apparently intended to embarrass French officers in a continuing feud between the two security services.

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## Iraq Reported Set to Restore Ties to Egypt

By Bill Peterson  
*Washington Post Service*

DURHAM — Iraq is on the verge of restoring diplomatic relations with Egypt and may re-establish formal diplomatic ties with the United States after next month's presidential elections, Western and Arab diplomats said Thursday.

The renewal of diplomatic relations with Egypt is imminent," an Arab diplomat said.

The diplomat said Iraq was certain to become "by the end of November" the second Arab country to formally end the five-year diplomatic and economic boycott of Egypt. Earlier this month, Jordan re-established its diplomatic ties with Egypt.

Mr. Hart is discouraging such talk these days. He has joined the Mondale team and is stumping the country for the Democratic nominee with a vigor that would surprise Mr. Hart's detractors.

He has campaigned almost nonstop for Mr. Mondale since Labor Day, visiting 41 cities in 17 states. He is to visit 10 more states before the end of the month.

Mr. Hart is trying to prove his party credentials. He knows



Senator Gary Hart, left, campaigning with Walter F. Mondale, the Democratic nominee.

there are those who thought that he would retreat inward and sulk after he lost the nomination.

Those people "didn't know who I was," Mr. Hart said in an interview.

When it's over you just don't go home and sulk. Part of the reason you run for president is to become a leader of your party. You can't be a party leader if, having

not gotten the nomination, you go home and stay there. People in the party want voices. They want leadership to tell them what to do and why it is important."

Mr. Hart's mission is to rally his old troops to Walter F. Mondale, especially in the states that he won in New England and the West.

Mr. Hart has also used his trips to thank supporters and begin raising money to erase the \$4-million debt left from his campaign.

Hart supporters say they believe that Mr. Hart is positioning himself for the future.

If Mondale loses, there will be some real soul-searching done in the Democratic Party and a battle over who captures the soul," said Kevin Burke, Mr. Hart's Massachusetts co-chairman. "Gary Hart has a leg up on that one."

Mr. Hart tries to avoid talking about the future. He let it be known in Colorado that people should assume he will run for re-election to the Senate in 1986 unless they hear otherwise from him. And he says it is too early to talk about 1988.

"I don't expect to be doing anything in '88 but getting re-elected," he said in an interview.

If Mr. Mondale loses, Mr. Hart says he believes that the Democratic Party would be led by "some kind of supreme soviet" until 1988. He clearly wants to be part of it.

The speaker of the Bundestag is regarded as the second highest figure in the government coalition. He is named by the government parties. In Mr. Barzel's case the opposition Social Democrats concurred

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**1,000 Wells Closed**

A report by the Congressional

Office of Technology Assessment says the contamination of underground water supplies is rapidly worsening and that chemical contamination has closed more than 1,000 water wells and affects every state in the nation. The Associated Press reported Thursday.

The report, released by Senator David F. Durenberger, a Minnesota Republican, blamed inadequate state and federal laws and programs.

In the San Gabriel Valley in California, 39 public wells serving 400,000 people were closed because of contamination by trichloroethylene, a cancer-causing solvent.

Public wells have been closed in 22 cities in Massachusetts, 16 in Connecticut, 25 in Pennsylvania, and 22 in New York. Senator Durenberger said. About 500 private wells were recently closed on Long Island, and 150 in Minnesota.

In Florida, he said, 734 wells were found to contain the pesticide ethylene dibromide, a carcinogen.

## Barzel Resigns Bundestag Post, Citing Pressure

By Henry Tanner  
*International Herald Tribune*

BONN — Rainier Barzel, the Christian Democratic president of the West German Bundestag, stepped down abruptly Thursday, declaring that political and psychological pressures had become too strong for him to continue.



**LD BRIEFS**

**Coal Union Seized**  
Court Judge Thursday ordered the seizure of the United Mineworkers for refusing to pay \$5,000 for contempt. This followed the union's failure to pay Wednesday. The judge imposed the fine of \$1 million. Arthur Scargill, leader of the union's 183,000 members, said the talks aimed at resolving the strike. There were no reports on the outcome of the session.

**U.S. of Arms Violations**  
New York (UPI) — The Soviet Union accused today of pushing through "crash military limitation agreements." Vladimir Petrovsky, in a speech to the UN, did not specify which agreements were being argued, "has derailed the Soviet-U.S. talks on nuclear arms has broken off and failed with the Soviet Union and is blocking further talks."

**Seized in Beirut, Freed**  
Employees of The Associated Press, more than 30 hours after being held at the news agency's bureau in West Beirut, a radio monitor, Khazan Aliboni, told who their captors were or why they had been freed.

**Dollar Crime File Urged**  
An advisory panel of the Federal Bureau of Investigation recommended yesterday that the United States file civil charges against the attorney general, William French, and his associates for the names of suspects, their addresses, Social Security numbers, bank account numbers, state driver's license numbers, automobile license plate numbers, and other associates.

**Kill 3 Turkish Soldiers**  
Turkish troops shot and killed three Turkish soldiers, north of the Iraqi border, last night. It had not been identified who had killed them. The announcement said three soldiers were killed by a single bullet.

**Turkey**  
The Mondale campaign showed signs of disappointment at the Democratic challenger addressed a rally of several thousand people jammed into a shopping atrium in downtown Cleveland.

**ward Lebanon Pullout**  
The Mondale campaign has proposed a pullout of U.S. forces from Lebanon.

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## NATO Commander Requests A Revision of War Strategy

By Paul Taylor  
Reuters

**BRUSSELS** — The NATO supreme allied commander in Europe has appealed to the alliance to adopt a new war-fighting doctrine involving deep strikes into Eastern Europe with conventional weapons in the event of an attack by the Warsaw Pact.

General Bernard W. Rogers said he hoped the North Atlantic Treaty Organization defense ministers would endorse the plan, known as a "follow-on force attack," or FOFA strategy, when they met Dec. 4-5 in Brussels.

In an interview at his headquarters here, General Rogers said the plan already had been approved by the 14 allied chiefs of staff in NATO's military committee.

More than two years ago, General Rogers began advocating a new strategy that would rely on high-technology systems to track and destroy the second echelon of Soviet attack in Western Europe.

Some independent defense experts have criticized the concept because of its reliance on expensive and largely unproven technology.

Responding to criticism of the high price of the weapons associated with the strategy, the general said the systems would have to prove cost-effective.

For example, he said a conventional guided missile worth \$500,000 might be able to perform missions now done by aircraft costing up to \$25 million, without risking a pilot's life.

The weapons would be used to create chokepoints by striking bridges, road and rail junctions and marshalling yards he said.

General Rogers said that while



General Bernard W. Rogers

credibility of our deterrent has been placed in jeopardy because of the widening gap in force capabilities that goes on every year.

But he said uncertainty about a possible Western nuclear response to a conventional attack, even if it seemed illogical, was an important part of deterring a possible Soviet attack.

General Rogers stressed that he did not advocate that NATO adopt the more far-reaching official U.S. doctrine of air-land battle, which involves pre-emptive strikes and ground counteroffensives.

"That's hogwash," said the former U.S. Army chief of staff. "What I'm talking about is the use of weapon systems and not masses of forces attacking Prague or Warsaw."

Among systems under study are pilotless drones to transmit data on forces far beyond the horizon, split-second data processing and target acquisition and so-called "smart" munitions that home in on individual tanks or radar emitters, the general said.

"Technology is emerging very quickly," he said, referring to the applications of micro-electronics in weapons and guidance systems. "The rapidity is almost mind-boggling."

General Rogers said that under the proposed strategy the first target would be Soviet operational maneuver groups, which are highly mobile armored units deployed behind the front lines.

Critics have said that his strategy places too much emphasis on forces far behind the battle lines that might be less relevant than the maneuver groups.

## EC Parliament Approves Emergency Budget

Reuters

**STRASBOURG, France** — The European Parliament adopted an emergency supplementary budget on Thursday to ensure payment of farm subsidies until the end of the year.

The Parliament backed down on its demand that the community's 10 national governments provide advances in excess of the 1 billion European Currency Units (about \$750 million) they had promised to help fill a 1.8-billion ECU deficit in the budget.

The parliament defied the EC Council of Ministers by inserting its own higher estimate of community customs-duty proceeds for the year. In effect, the largely advisory Parliament was asserting a right to

make pronouncements on EC revenues as well as spending.

The council had said that 500 million ECU in reductions must be found in other programs to finance essential farm spending. By issuing its estimate that customs duties would bring in an additional 260 million ECUs, the Parliament asserted that only half those cuts would be needed.

Meanwhile, in Dublin, Portuguese and EC officials said they had agreed that the process of bringing Portugal into the community was "irreversible."

Prime Minister Mario Soares of Portugal was in Dublin on Wednesday to sign a statement saying that the two sides had reached a large measure of agreement and hoped to resolve remaining issues

## U.S. Bishops Say U.K. Must Act to Find Ulster Peace

By Michael Getler  
Washington Post Service

**DUBLIN** — A group of American Roman Catholic bishops said Thursday that the British government must be the "important actor" in finding a political solution to end what the bishops called the "desperation" of pervasive unemployment, job discrimination and violence in Northern Ireland.

While calling it "reprehensible" for Irish-Americans to give money knowingly to support violence in the north, Archbishop John O'Connor of New York warned that the problems of Northern Ireland went well beyond trying to end the activities of the Provisional IRA and other violent groups, both Catholic and Protestant.

Appearing with three other U.S. bishops at a press conference after they ended a four-day tour of the north, Archbishop O'Connor said people must "look more carefully" beyond the IRA's actions "at what are alleged to be the underlying causes of the injustices that provoke violence."

Bishop James Malone, president of the U.S. Bishops' Conference, spoke of the "evident job discrimination" and unemployment rates running to "40, 50 and even 60 percent among Catholics," who make up about one-third of Northern Ireland's population. There are about a million Protestants in the province, most of them loyal to Britain.

The bishops visited prisons in the north, and prisoners' families

Without commenting on the innocence or guilt of those in prison, they said in a statement that "we are greatly concerned about the allegations of indefinite imprisonments without trials, charges of abuse in strip-searching and the widespread distrust among certain communities of the judicial system in general."

Bishop Mark Hurley of Santa Rosa, California, said there were also poor Protestants who "feel as trapped as many Catholics." He said that the biggest point stressed to them was the need for U.S. public opinion to understand "the key role Britain has to play in solving the problem. The ball is in the court of the British government."

He said this was particularly so since publication this spring of a report by the New Ireland Forum on possible routes to peace in the north. The forum brought together the main moderate Catholic leaders of north and south.

"All segments of the population



Archbishop John O'Connor

here are almost in desperation looking to see what will happen, to see if the British government will open the door for progress," Bishop Hurley said. He said that "the tendency to make the IRA the only issue" in the United States "is a serious mistake."

Bishop Malone said the bishops' visit led to a new understanding of the need for a political solution and "an important actor in this must be the British government."

The bishops spoke a few weeks before the British prime minister, Margaret Thatcher, was due to come to Dublin to discuss Northern Ireland with Prime Minister Garret Fitzgerald, the main force behind the forum report.

The Irish are pressing for Britain to take a new initiative. But Mrs. Thatcher said last week that she did not see what Britain could do now and that peace could only come if the divided factions in the North decided they wanted it.

Officials of both Britain and the Irish republic are known to have been annoyed by the U.S. bishops' decision to invite all five Northern Ireland parliamentary parties, including Sinn Fein, the political wing of the IRA, to meet with them. But in the event, they did not confer with Sinn Fein representatives.

Bishop Malone said that, in their meetings in the North, they were told that "a substantial percentage of money" sent by "certain U.S. sources" was used for buying arms but that some is also used for "humanitarian purposes" such as aiding families of prisoners.

The U.S.-based Noraid group is estimated to send at least \$300,000 a year to the north.

Archbishop O'Connor said he would recommend "very, very strongly" against sending money for arms. He said the kind of American help that the north's Catholics needed was for more U.S. businesses to set up operations there.

Bishop Hurley pointed to one positive development in Northern Ireland, saying housing had improved substantially in 10 years.

## Kenzo's Burst of Color Ends Season

International Herald Tribune

**PARIS** — Kenzo, the most Parisian of all Japanese designers, wound up the fashion season Wednesday night with a summery collection bursting with color and unaffected joy.

A friendly, popular person, Kenzo attracted scores of designers to his show, including Claude Montana, Azeddine Alaïa, Jacqueline Jacobson of Dorothee Bis and

### HEBE DORSEY

Sonia Rykiel. Kenzo has grown up, and so have his clothes, as well as his prices. He is through with ruffled minis and otherwise junior-oriented styles.

Instead, he showed more mature, his-and-hers loose and fluid pajamas, longer skirts and Nehru costumes. Here and there, he also had mini-shorts and ruffled dolls' dressed but these were incidental.

The beginning was the best because while Kenzo had whiffs of Arabian desert and Persia, he never laid it on too thick. There was a Berber striped coat here, a Nehru suit there. But at the end, it came closer to a Rio carnival than a fashion presentation. It was also another indication that undiluted folklore is out, at least for this season.

"This is why Saint Laurent was so good," Paloma Picasso, who was wearing Aliza's body-hugging suit, said. "He was pure and Parisian."

Kenzo used his short, cropped jacket to best advantage. He achieved a new layered style by putting it over a longer shirt, worn outside a new version of his happy pants, which are now neatly pleated around the waist. The strictly tailored and serious linen blazer was also used extensively, including over see-through chiffon skirts, in two different colored layers.

A wizard with fabrics, Kenzo showed pajamas of striped cotton in pastel shades and combined summer batiks in colorful stripes and plaid, with satin shirts. The Nehru suits, made out of crisp linen, were among his most attractive and mature looks as were knits, which were often long, brightly-colored Peruvian-inspired tunics over families of prisoners.

Beach attire included striped terry-cloth loosely wrapped around the hips, as if the model, whose wet hair looked as if she had just stepped out of the shower, had taken the towel off the rack. An equally casual bra was made out of a draped scarf. Also for the beach were the colorful Tahitian outfits, in tropical Gauguin colors and worn with drop earrings and straw coiffures. Throughout the show, the models wore turbans or baseball caps and pastel espadrilles.

The season has been a mildly exciting one. Montana, who usually dominates the scene, took a breather this time but he has done so much for fashion already that he had every right to do so. He has single-handedly turned fashion around, from the gloomy, droopy black-and-gray Japanese look of six months ago to an explosive and colorful scene. Karl Lagerfeld once again emerged as fashion ace.

Thierry Mugler is still a versatile designer who deserves a second look, while Jean-Paul Gaultier had the freshest approach.

There was a contingent of young talents, who tried to group them-



Stripped pants and droopy tops in the collection by Kenzo.

selves under various labels. A great many were still at an immature stage but the fact that they were there at all was promising.

Unlike previous seasons, when the couturiers' luxurious ready-to-wear seemed dull in comparison with the new designers' cut-and-dash ideas, this season, houses like Chanel, Emanuel Ungaro, Valentino and Jean-Louis Scherzer stood out as solid, reliable value. Maybe things have been moving too fast in fashion lately and women need to let the dust settle.

As usual, Saint Laurent understood it best and set the fashion record straight.

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## Israel Slowly Returns to Africa

**Offers Military, Economic Aid to Regain Diplomatic Ties**

By Glenn Frankel  
*Washington Post Service*

JERUSALEM — When two Nigerian tribal dignitaries visited Israel this summer, government officials rolled out a red carpet and treated them to a well-publicized meeting with Yitzhak Shamir, who was prime minister at the time.

A day later, the Nigerian government, which has no diplomatic relations with Israel, publicly disowned the visitors.

Foreign Minister Ibrahim Gambari said at a press conference in Lagos that his government had been "embarrassed" by the unofficial trip. The two dignitaries were suspended from their ceremonial governmental positions.

The incident illustrates the hopes Israel harbors and the obstacles it faces as it conducts a campaign to regain a diplomatic foothold in black Africa. Eleven years after its diplomats were expelled from most of the continent as a result of the 1973 Arab-Israeli war, Israel is attempting to edge its way back.

Offering economic and military incentives to governments in need of both, Israel has persuaded two states, Zaire and Liberia, to re-establish full diplomatic ties, and it maintains second-level "interest offices" in eight others.

In other countries, including Nigeria, black Africa's wealthiest nation and with more than 80 million people, its most populous, Israel has established a network of economic ties that officials hope some day will lead to more formal relations.

For Israel, the attempted return to Africa is an effort to break through the isolation that has separated it from most of the Third World. Coupled with a rapid expansion of Israeli trade and economic involvement in Africa, it is also seen as a way of countering

Arab influence while pursuing Israel's strategic and financial interests.

But the road back has been difficult. The only two African leaders to return to re-establish relations, President Mobutu Sese Seko of Zaire and General Samuel K. Doe of Liberia, are dictators. Israel military and intelligence support for them has contributed to an image of Israel as a nation whose expertise is sought by African leaders more concerned with personal survival than national prosperity.

"Africa was our first and most serious diplomatic setback, so it's only natural for Israel to go back now," said Naomi Chazan, head of the African studies department at Hebrew University in Jerusalem.

"My quarrel is with how we have gone about it," she said. "There's a strong conflict between two images: the Israel that makes deserts bloom and the bully, macho, militaristic defender of fragile regimes. It's counterproductive to try to be both."

Knowledgeable sources in Israel said the government sells arms regularly to six black African states and has "occasional" dealings with several others.

The only customer the government publicly has acknowledged is Zaire. Published reports suggest that Zaire has bought \$8 million to \$16 million worth of Israeli military equipment during the past two years. Other regular clients are said to include Chad, Gabon and the Central African Republic.

There also are unconfirmed reports that during the past two years, Israel has supplied military assistance to the Marxist government of Ethiopia, which under the late Emperor Haile Selassie was one of Israel's staunchest African allies.

Perceiving themselves as natural

allies of the newly independent Africans, the Israelis pointed in agricultural, health and military specialists in the 1960s and built hospitals and clinics. They gave training and financial support to black nationalists opposing colonial regimes in Mozambique and Rhodesia and trained 6,000 to 7,000 African students in Israel. At one time Israel had 27 embassies in Africa, more than the United States.

In return, the African states were among Israel's strongest supporters in the United Nations.

But this period came to an end in 1973. By the end of that year, every black-led state except Malawi, Swaziland and Lesotho, all of which operated under the influence of South Africa, had severed relations with Israel. At the time, Israeli diplomats attributed the setback to Arab pressure.

In retrospect, the Israelis appear more willing to concede that other matters were also involved, that the cutoff reflected a growing African assertion of solidarity with other developing nations and the ascendancy of the Organization of African Unity, whose members include nearly a dozen Arab and Moslem-dominated countries.

African unity has been fractured seriously in recent years and African self-confidence drained in a decade marked by drought, political unrest and economic decline. There is disenchantment with the Arab states, which many Africans contend never fulfilled promises of financial assistance, along with a decline in the influence of Moscow, which had strongly encouraged the diplomatic break with Israel.

"Internal domestic needs are again dictating African foreign policies," Miss Chazan said. "Countries are looking for alternatives."

## Crime Rings From Japan Said to Widen U.S. Network

By Margot Hornblower  
*Washington Post Service*

NEW YORK — The Yakuza, an organized crime network with more than 100,000 members in Japan, is increasing operations in the United States with drug-smuggling, gunrunning, prostitution, gambling, extortion and money-laundering activities, according to the President's Commission on Organized Crime.

The largest Yakuza operations in the United States are in Hawaii, the commission said Wednesday, where members prey on Japanese tourists and the large Japanese-American community.

However, in the last five years the Yakuza have also been active in Los Angeles and San Francisco, buying import-export businesses, real estate, oil leases, nightclubs, restaurants, gift shops and tour agencies, according to the commission.

Yakuza members have purchased businesses and property in Arizona, Washington, Colorado and Nevada, which law enforcement officials say is part of a vast money-laundering operation.

In New York, Japanese businessmen have been lured into high-stakes gambling operations jointly operated by Yakuza associates and Italian-American crime figures, according to a Japanese businessman who testified before the commission disguised in a black hood and robes.

They are devastating and they are dangerous," said Irving Kaufman, an appeals court judge who heads the commission. The panel, operating on a \$5.5-million budget, is charged with investigating organized crime.

So far, according to Detective George Min of the Los Angeles Police Department and other witnesses, the Yakuza, unlike the Chinese societies known as triads, have not recruited members among Americans of Oriental extraction.

### ■ New 'Crime Cartels'

On Tuesday, Attorney General Smith said that "new crime cartels" from Asia were spreading to the United States. The New York Times reported.

The commission heard testimony Tuesday from six law enforcement agents and from two disguised witnesses about the new Chinese street gangs in the United States



William French Smith

the American Chinese, Japanese and Vietnamese communities. This crime was the subject of three days of hearings here by the commission that were opened Tuesday by Attorney General William French Smith.

The Yakuza, organized into hundreds of societies that trace their origins to 17th-century feudal Japan, are known for tattoos that cover their bodies from the neck to the legs.

The tattoos, made with needles that penetrate deep into the flesh, show that a man can undergo great pain and he is a Yakuza for life," said a former Japanese member who testified Wednesday in black robes and with the help of a translator.

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## Westmoreland Never Asked Figures Be Falsified, Intelligence Chief Says

By M.A. Farber  
*New York Times Service*

NEW YORK — The head of military intelligence in South Vietnam in 1967 has testified that General William C. Westmoreland never asked him to falsify intelligence reports and, if the general had, he would have disobeyed him.

Lieutenant General Phillip B. Davidson Jr., 68 and now retired, was giving his second day of testimony Wednesday during the trial in federal court of a \$120-million libel suit brought by General Westmoreland against CBS in connection with a 1982 documentary.

The documentary said that military intelligence officers engaged in a conspiracy to suppress information about a high enemy presence before the Tet offensive of January 1968. General Westmoreland commanded U.S. forces in Vietnam from 1964 to 1968.

General Davidson was not interviewed by the CBS documentary, but officers under him were.

General Davidson said he and other ranking officers learned as early as November 1967 that 25,000 North Vietnamese were moving southward toward Khe Sanh, a U.S. base in northern South Vietnam that came under siege before the Tet offensive.

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Relying on military reports that were compiled after the Tet offensive, General Davidson told Mr. Burt that the size of the "attacking force" was \$4,000, much lower than the figure that CBS is expected to advance later in the trial.

According to the CBS documentary, the U.S. military was caught unprepared for the size of the offensive.

Among the key issues in the trial

### Swiss Give Zia Foe Residency

By Dan M. Burt  
*New York Times Service*

BERN — A Pakistani opposition leader, Benazir Bhutto, has been allowed residency in Switzerland. It said her permit

would be valid until February and then subject to review. Her father, Prime Minister Zulfikar Ali Bhutto, was executed in 1979 by the government of President Mohammed Zia ul-Haq.

nam each month in the fall of 1967.

General Davidson said Wednesday there was no evidence that infiltration had reached such proportions before January 1968.

Moreover, General Davidson said, there was usually a six-month lag before most intelligence officers would know the magnitude of infiltration.

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Among the key issues in the trial

## Strike Mirrors Socialists' Isolation

(Continued from Page 1)  
Minister Laurent Fabius for lack of imagination.

Besides trying to recoup his own political prestige, confidants of Mr. Rocard say, he is concerned that the party may be heading for a period of political eclipse.

The public employees' strike protested the government's attempt to keep government salary increases to 3 percent, less than half the roughly 7 percent rate of inflation.

It was part of a wave of labor unrest led by the Communist Party, which left the government in July when Mr. Fabius took office and pledged Mr. Rocard.

The Communists broke their political alliance with the Socialists because of what they regard as the Socialists' betrayal of the "common program," the leftist platform for changing France.

A prime example of this change is the new prime minister. Instead of Pierre Mauroy, a former schoolteacher steeped in Socialist Party politics and rhetoric, the party now has a technocrat: Mr. Fabius, at 38 the country's youngest prime minister in a century, speaks the language of business.

Mr. Mauroy's way was to say soothingly that the government could see light at the end of the French economic tunnel; Mr. Fabius says bluntly that France needs a painful industrial modernization, even if that means more unemployment.

Mr. Fabius, reminiscent of the opposition conservatives, emphasizes anti-inflationary austerity, business profits and competitive exports.

This approach is aimed at the middle ground in French politics, but it has failed to win significant support in the French electorate or business community. Fewer than 40 percent of the French would vote for leftist parties, close to a postwar low, and less than 25 percent would vote Socialist, accord-

ing to several recent polls, including those conducted for the left.

The Socialists, said Dominique Moïse, a French political analyst, are blamed by leftists for applying right-wing policies and rejected by the right for pursuing ineptly policies that the right believes it could better.

The Socialist government's initial experiments in raising the buying power of lower-paid French workers contributed to inflation while other industrial countries outperformed France economically.

Many Socialist analysts now concede that these early concessions to trade-union and party hard-liners caused economic damage that handicapped the current recovery effort.

Publicly, the Socialist leadership has not acknowledged the need to answer party questioning. The strategy of both Mr. Mitterrand and Mr. Fabius is to stick to their austere new line, trying to forge a national consensus on the need for a painful industrial overhaul and hoping the French economy will improve enough by the 1986 parliamentary elections for voters to credit them with responsible management.

The Socialists, despite their unpopularity, can remain a key party in 1986. Under planned changes in election rules, proportional representation would favor small parties, and the Socialists, facing a divided opposition, could conceivably lead a coalition, either with the Communists or with centrist groups.

But the Socialist Party will almost certainly be much smaller and less influential — an ironic aftermath to the 1981 election, which was welcomed as the victory of a political party, not of a charismatic leader such as de Gaulle.

The French presidency has brought out Mr. Mitterrand's capacity for realpolitik, increasingly at the expense of party dogma.

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# INTERNATIONAL HERALD TRIBUNE

Published With The New York Times and The Washington Post

## Both Failed the Test

For most of their second debate last Sunday, Ronald Reagan was calling Walter Mondale weak and Walter Mondale was calling Ronald Reagan dumb. Instead of proving himself right or the other man wrong, each candidate just replayed the claims of his commercials that the president is, above all, a mindless militarist or that Mr. Mondale is, deep down, a Commie-coddler. Call it, at that low level, a draw. Both men succeeded in evading hard questions.

It was the public that lost. Consider the gravest issue of national security: How will the nuclear competition with the Soviet Union end? It is not beyond the wit of man to state the candidates' competing prescriptions.

Mr. Reagan believes all recent presidents engaged in "unilateral disarmament" that left the Russians "superior." He is determined to achieve American superiority instead, either by unilateral buildup or, if the Russians can be frightened enough, with their agreement. He seeks superiority not only in offensive weapons, which deter attack by threatening a holocaust, but to make America invulnerable be-

cause to break out of treaties forbidding defensive weapons. Eventually he would offer this defense technology to the Soviets if they accepted "real" disarmament.

Mr. Mondale thinks nuclear superiority is unattainable, indeed meaningless, and therefore finds the arms race pointless, dangerous. He concedes that he foresees no alternative to deterring attack with the threat of mutual devastation. He would return to seeking agreements that guaranteed retaliatory "parity" — the certainty that either side could destroy the other no matter which attacked first. He would not pursue defensive weapons because no effective ones are in sight — and because just trying would only stimulate a race for new, overpowering offensive weapons.

There you are: rival positions easily stated. But did either man even come close to framing the issue in that honest fashion? No, and why not? Apparently because Mr. Reagan was afraid to be shown up as indifferent to negotiation, while Mr. Mondale was afraid to show up as panting for Soviet acquiescence. Their mutual name-calling not only replaced serious debate but prevented it.

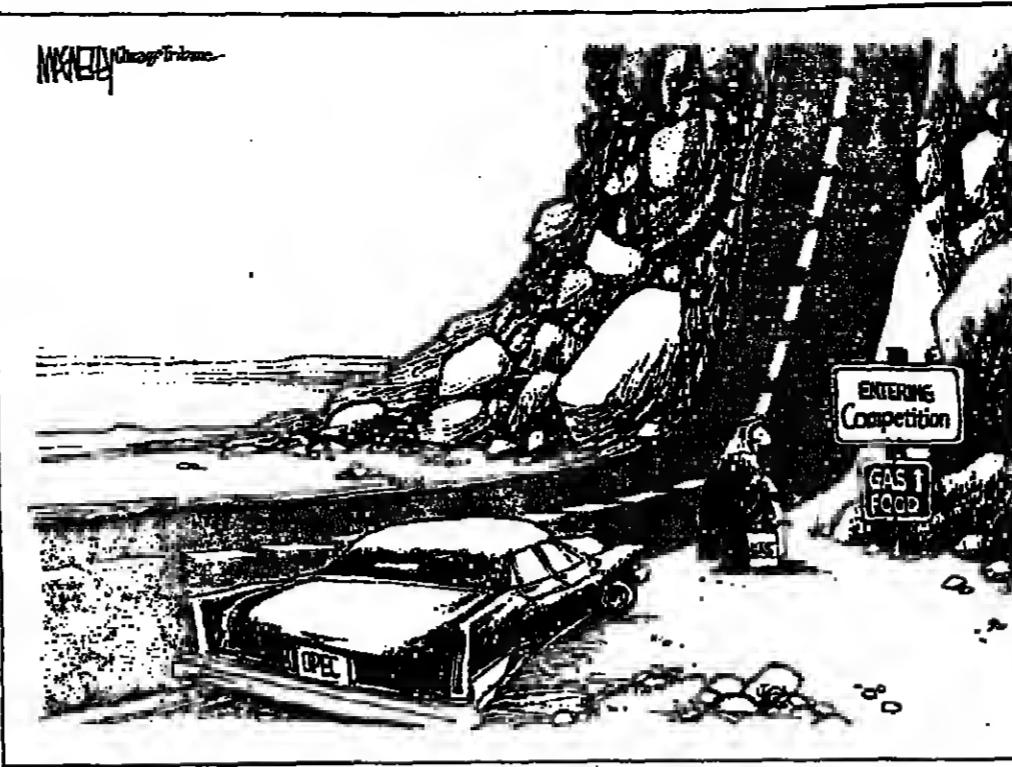
So, too, on Nicaragua. Mr. Reagan, despite current embarrassment about assassinations, clearly believes that a proxy army of dissidents can cause enough havoc to topple the Marxist Sandinist regime or force it to change its spots. Mr. Mondale obviously believes that force is justifiable only to prevent the Sandinists from stirring rebellion or attacking elsewhere.

Once again, an easily defined difference. But again the president preferred not to be seen as the sponsor of a military solution, and Mr. Mondale preferred to drown his "contain but let live" formula in tough-sounding mush.

There was no time for the complexities of other societies, no time even to rank America's capacities to control events abroad. When they came to the Middle East the debaters retreated into a narrow squabble about protection of the marines who died in Lebanon. Here they mirrored their caricatures of each other, with Mr. Mondale complaining about the failure to retaliate and Mr. Reagan boasting of restraint.

What the public lost in all this was a precious opportunity to be instructed in the risks and promise of different approaches. The candidates came to the debates obsessed with the knowledge that millions of voters are more concerned with personality than policy. Thus intimidated into striking poses they never even tried persuasion. On that most crucial test of leadership, both men failed.

— THE NEW YORK TIMES.



## Washington and Latin America: Three Critiques

### Pressure for Human Rights Is the Realistic Policy

By Orville H. Schell

**N**EW YORK — The hero's welcome came according to former President Jimmy Carter when he visited South America this month was a tribute to his identification with human rights. Here is an opportunity to re-evaluate the complaint, still heard with some frequency, that the human rights policies of the Carter administration damaged the strategic interests of the United States by alienating the military governments of otherwise friendly and important allies. Mr. Carter's visit showed that nothing could be further from the truth.

Jeanne J. Kirkpatrick, whose writings on this subject earned her appointment by President Reagan as chief U.S. delegate to the United Nations, focused her arguments on Latin America and cited Bolivia as an example. In the last month of the Carter administration she criticized the preoccupation with human rights that led Mr. Carter to take steps to undo a military coup in that country.

Detecting "a significant Communist/Castroite component" in the coalition that supported the elected president, Hernán Siles Zuazo, she criticized Mr. Carter's intensity in

opposing the coup and asserted that five years earlier "the U.S. would have welcomed a coup," 10 years earlier "the U.S. would have sponsored it" and 15 years earlier "we would have conducted it." The Carter administration's effort to throw its weight behind Mr. Siles Zuazo, and against a coup, showed its indifference to strategic concerns."

As it happens, Mr. Siles Zuazo has served as president of Bolivia for the last three years. By now not even the Reagan administration believes that its democratic government threatens U.S. strategic interests. In fact, much in keeping with the approach charted by Mr. Carter, the Reagan administration acted a few months ago to help head off a military coup in Bolivia. Sadly, but not surprisingly, no one in Washington gave any credit to the Carter human rights policy.

Bolivia was not on Mr. Carter's itinerary on this trip. His stops did, however, include the two most strategically significant countries in South America, Brazil and Argentina.

Among those who greeted Mr.

Carter in Brazil was Leonel Brizola, now governor of Rio de Janeiro, who credited him with saving his life.

Among those who greeted him in Argentina was Jacobo Timerman, back from exile and now editor of the country's largest circulation evening newspaper, who also credited Mr. Carter with saving his life. President Raúl Alfonsín, although not so immediately affected by Mr. Carter's human rights policy, made clear by his welcome how much he believed that policy did for Argentina.

It now seems evident that, although the Carter administration may have alienated repressive military regimes by criticizing their

abuses, it produced long-lasting friendships in countries in which successor governments are restoring democracy and respect for human rights. That is hardly a disservice to U.S. strategic interests.

Indeed, if the Reagan administration is right that the trend in Latin America is toward democratic development, speaking out against human rights abuses may be considered a way to promote the long-term strategic interests of the United States.

The writer, a former president of the Association of the Bar of the City of New York, is chairman of Americas Watch, a human rights organization. He contributed this comment to *The New York Times*.

### Why Can't the Resistance Be Helped in Nicaragua?

By William F. Buckley Jr.

**N**EW YORK — The business about the Central Intelligence Agency and the little booklet in Nicaragua brings to mind again Henry Kissinger's wishful statement 20 years ago that "the liberals have pre-empted the revolution." No serious attempt to liberate Nicaragua is tolerable, because the liberation of Nicaragua from the Sandinists, as distinguished from the liberation of Nicaragua from Anastasio Somoza, is not on the liberal agenda.

A generation ago it was accepted that patriotic and courageous Frenchmen would do what they could to liberate their country. There were a lot of Nazis in France, but most of the country was governed by Frenchmen — "Vichy French" they were called, who had completed a treaty with Hitler under which, to effect, France became a Nazi satellite. The order of the day, for Frenchmen who did not want the permanent Nazification of their country, was to do something about it.

Aided by the British and the Americans, they relayed military information to the allies, they blew up bridges and trains and dams and power stations, they killed both German and French officials, they kidnapped, in-

terrogated and executed. They were called the Resistance.

Now it is the central contention of the architects of U.S. policy in Central America that Nicaragua is not an independent country. For the sake of convenience, one can multiply any figure involving Nicaragua by a factor of 100 to obtain a U.S. equivalent. (There are 2.5 million Nicaraguans and about 250 million Americans.)

Nicaragua proposes a 250,000-man military (read 25 million).

It has 36 new military bases, 45 tanks and proportional numbers of armored personnel carriers, mobile rocket launchers and helicopters.

There are 3,000 Cuban military and security advisers and 5,000 Cuban civilian technicians. There are 50 Soviet military advisers and several thousand East Bloc technicians.

Said Alfonso Robelo, a former member of the original five-man junta in Nicaragua: "Nicaragua is an occupied country ... The national decisions, the crucial ones, are out in the hands of the Nicaraguans but in the hands of Cubans. And really, in the end, it is not the Cubans but the Soviets." That is why Mr. Robelo is now a leader of the dissident Revolutionary Democratic Alliance.

The Nicaraguan people are oppressed at every level. Real wages are down 71 percent since General Somoza was ousted. There are 4,100 political prisoners (remember the 100 factor).

"There is," in the summary of Roger Reed, formerly with the Council for Inter-American Security, "no right to strike, no right of habeas corpus, no right of assembly, no right of political parties to hold public meetings." There is persecution of religion. And there is brutality.

The CIA was once routinely expected to help those who wished liberation from Communist tyranny and could hope to effect this. That is precisely why the State Department is insistent that this democratic opposition be recognized, respected and afforded a decent opportunity to come to power in the inevitable transition from 19 years of Marcos rule, half of it under martial law. That is the crucial point that seems to escape Mr. Reagan when he talks about the Philippines.

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Letters intended for publication should be addressed "Letters to the Editor" and must contain the writer's signature, name and full address. Letters should be brief and are subject to editing. We cannot be responsible for the return of unsolicited manuscripts.

### LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

#### Who Helps in Ethiopia?

Regarding the report "As Famine Worsens, Ethiopia's Regime Is Faulted" (Sept. 19) by Judith Miller:

Ethiopia claims to be able to reach

nearly all of its hungry people.

The government says food shortages,

logistical problems and guerrilla attacks are the only obstacles to the distribution of food.

In fact, nearly three million famine victims live in

vast territories administered by op-

position forces in Eritrea, Tigre,

Wollo and Gondar — Ethiopia's northern command. The very exis-

tence of such extensive opposition-

controlled zones — and of the alter-

native relief operations that can reach

the starving there — is what the Ethio-

pian government seeks to cover up.

This has been amply demon-

strated. Independent field monitors,

hired by a largely European consortium of

humanitarian agencies, have walked

the far reaches of the opposition

zones — often at night and in dis-

guise — to document the relief effort. I witnessed a distribution of food by the Eritrean Relief Association to needy peasants only two kilometers

from front-line trenches. Crops and livestock — the stuff by which fami-

lies are prevented — are routinely

bombed by Ethiopian fighter planes.

Ethiopia apparently intends to

see that successive regimes have been unable to crush militarily in more than 20 years, even with billions of dollars in American and now Soviet arms.

Dawit Walde Giorgis, commissioner

of Ethiopia's Relief and Rehabilita-

tion Organization, said in New York

last year that "there is no resistance,

and we can reach every famine vic-

tim." Until such myths are chal-

lenged, Ethiopia will continue to

raise money for famine victims it can-

not afford and does not intend to reach.

The silence must stop. Reliable

channels exist to reach all famine

victims. Grassroots International, a nonprofit agency, has sent nearly \$300,000 worth of assistance into the contested areas. We are now seeking to cooperate with other agencies wishing to do the same.

In addition to relief assistance, we must tackle the roots of famine with support for rehabilitation and development projects. Above all we must vigorously back international efforts for a cease-fire to allow for safe passage of relief supplies and a negotiated settlement to the conflicts.

CHRIS CARTTER,

Associate Director,

Grassroots International,

Cambridge, Massachusetts

Regarding the opinion column

"Hungry Africa Can Become Soviet Prey" (Sept. 27) by Brij Khindaria:

To argue that Ethiopia officially embraced communism because of economic hardship is to miss the point completely. True, the timing of

the creation of the Communist-style party coincided with the struggle to prevent economic collapse, but one has nothing to do with the other.

In any event Ethiopia is an aberration. You can count on the fingers of one hand the countries in Africa that are allies of the Soviet bloc.

The numbers are dwindling, if for no other reason than that when Africans face drought, famine and economic hardship, the Soviet Union cannot and does not help. Assistance comes from the West. The Ethiopian government has appealed for help in the form of half a million tons of grain. It is unlikely to come from the Soviet Union, and the lesson will not be lost on other African countries.

Africa's present economic difficulties point up the Soviet Union's inability to help. In the long and even in the short run the cards are stacked against the Soviet Union.

JONATHAN PRICE

Addis Ababa

## Reagan Talks as if He Sees No Philippine Alternative

By Philip Geyelin

**W**ASHINGTON — Picking up after the president when he has been flinging foreign policy pronouncements around the world did in Kansas City is hard labor, the more so because it's not easy to know where to start. If the record matters, you could start with his revisionist history of the Iranian crisis or of the war in Lebanon, or his views on Soviet nuclear deployments or the Nicaraguan "murder manual."

But if your concern is with damage limitation in a delicate, dangerous policy problem of some immediacy, you start where the State Department started, in a rare departure from prudent practice: with the president's feckless suggestion that the only alternative to the government of President Ferdinand Marcos in the Philippines is with any understanding of the Philippine scene that there are grave呈able and powerful anti-Marcos forces working, as Mr. Hughes said, "for democratic change."

But that is not the impression the president conveyed. On the contrary, what he conveyed was an all too familiar either/or cast of mind that is entirely consistent with Vice President George Bush's famous tribute to the Marcos regime: "We love you adherence to democratic principles and to democratic processes."

Mr. Reagan did not go that far. He even acknowledged that "there are things there in the Philippines that do not look good to us from the standpoint right now of democratic rights." But the alternative, he said, "is a large Communist movement to take over the Philippines."

It is that unqualified statement that shook up policy-makers at the State Department who are now struggling with the things that "do not look good to us from the standpoint right now of democratic rights."

What does not look good is the damning judgment of four out of the five members of a commission appointed by Mr. Marcos himself to investigate the assassination a year ago of Benigno Aquino Jr. He was the popular and promising leader of the opposition forces that have now been so conspicuously excluded from Mr. Reagan's analysis of the alternatives in the Philippines.

The commission did much more than simply shatter Mr. Marcos's crude efforts to cover up the crime by blaming it on a Communist conspiracy. What the majority found was a military conspiracy reaching all the way up the chain of command to General Fabian Ver, chief of staff of the armed forces. General Ver is immediately connected to President Marcos and his almost equally powerful wife, Imelda. The idea that he could have acted without some sense of their consent strains credibility.

We are talking, then, about a real crisis and quite probably a real crossroads in the Philippines.

Reacting with admirable forcefulness, the U.S. State Department has zeroed in not only on the report of the commission's chairman, which portrayed a much narrower, lower-level military "plot," but also on the unanimous findings of the other four commissioners. General Ver has taken a leave of absence, which may say something about how seriously Mr. Marcos views the matter.

But the outcome is going to depend on how seriously Mr. Marcos takes the U.S. insistence that "those responsible ... no matter who they may be, will be held accountable for this terrible crime." And that is going to depend, in turn, on whether he believes that, in the end, the United States will ease up rather than risk the alternative as Mr. Reagan put it in Kansas City of "throwing the Philippines to the wolves and then facing the Communist power in the Pacific."

There is no denying that America has not only a long tradition of friendship with the Philippines but also an important strategic stake in the naval base at Subic Bay and the air base at Clark Field. And there is no denying the existence of a significant Communist guerrilla force.

The Philippine Communist Party is probably gaining in strength — in large part due to the democratic opposition's frustrations in its struggle against the repressions of the Marcos regime. That is precisely why the State Department is insistent that this democratic opposition be recognized, respected and afforded a decent opportunity to come to power in the inevitable transition from 19 years of Marcos rule, half of it under martial law. That is the crucial point that seems to escape Mr. Reagan when he talks about the Philippines.

Washington Post Writers Group

### INTERNATIONAL HERALD TRIBUNE

&lt;p

as if He Sees  
the Alternative

Geyelin

State Department spokesman John Hughes said: "I don't think the president was narrowing the situation down. I think there is certainly recognition on everybody's part that there are other forces working for democratic change in the Philippines." Only an institution dedicated to diplomacy could have conveyed so decorously the message that the president did not know what he was talking about. The wonder is that Walter Mondale, whose response in the debate presented him as something of an expert on the Philippines, did not correct the president. From his experience as a vice-president Mr. Mondale is as aware as "everybody" with any understanding of the Philippine scene that there are quite respectable and powerful anti-Marcos forces working, as Mr. Hughes said, "for democratic change."

But that is not the impression the president conveyed. On the contrary, what he conveyed was an all too familiar either/or cast of mind that is entirely consistent with Vice President George Bush's famous blunder.

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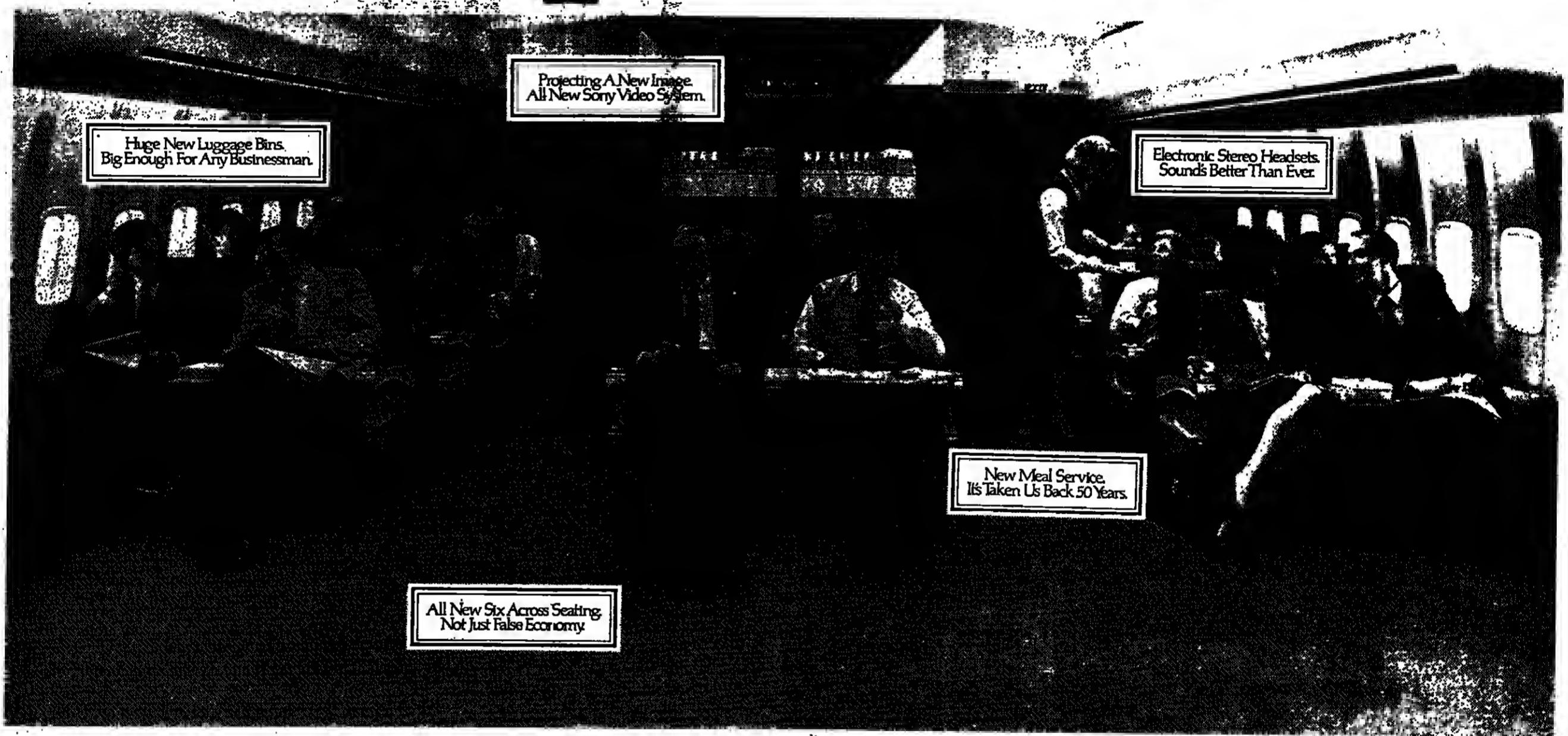
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There is no denying that America has a long tradition of trying to keep a grip on the Philippines by also an important strategic stake in the naval base at Subic Bay and the air base at Clark Field. And there's an old adage: "If it's broke, fix it." So the denuding of the existence of a significant Communist guerrilla force in the Philippines is a strength — a problem, in addition to the demographic difficulties of the struggle against the remnants of the Marcos regime. That is, provided, when the United States Department of Defense can find a way to keep the United States involved in the Philippines without getting involved in the politics of the independence movement. It is a years of that kind of a situation that Mr. Reagan seems to have in mind when he says that the Philippines

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| NYSE Most Actives |         |      |      |      |  |  |
|-------------------|---------|------|------|------|--|--|
| Vol.              | Highest | Low  | Last | Chg. |  |  |
| Mobil             | 31771   | 3116 | 3046 | +14  |  |  |
| Exxon             | 12785   | 434  | 424  | +26  |  |  |
| Motorola          | 10977   | 124  | 120  | +12  |  |  |
| 7x6000            | 10891   | 354  | 345  | +10  |  |  |
| Gulfstream        | 11216   | 124  | 124  | -2   |  |  |
| TIAA              | 10671   | 124  | 124  | -2   |  |  |
| Bucyrus           | 10477   | 124  | 124  | -2   |  |  |
| Alstom            | 10129   | 424  | 424  | +15  |  |  |
| AEG               | 9841    | 124  | 124  | -2   |  |  |
| Philips           | 9712    | 374  | 374  | -2   |  |  |
| Nordic            | 8441    | 124  | 124  | -2   |  |  |
| Union             | 6558    | 374  | 364  | -10  |  |  |

| Dow Jones Averages |        |       |       |      |  |  |
|--------------------|--------|-------|-------|------|--|--|
| Open               | High   | Low   | Last  | Chg. |  |  |
| Indus              | 127522 | 12226 | 12112 | +14  |  |  |
| Trans              | 12424  | 12424 | 12422 | +14  |  |  |
| Util.              | 12424  | 12424 | 12422 | +14  |  |  |
| Finance            | 9457   | 9426  | 9424  | +14  |  |  |
| 48151              | 48151  | 48151 | 48151 | +14  |  |  |

| NYSE Index  |       |       |       |     |  |  |
|-------------|-------|-------|-------|-----|--|--|
| High        | Low   | Close | Chg.  |     |  |  |
| Composite   | 1644  | 1633  | 1632  | +14 |  |  |
| Industrials | 11245 | 11233 | 11232 | +14 |  |  |
| Trans.      | 11245 | 11233 | 11232 | +14 |  |  |
| Util.       | 11245 | 11233 | 11232 | +14 |  |  |
| Finance     | 9457  | 9426  | 9424  | +14 |  |  |

| Thursday's NYSE Closing |         |         |  |  |  |  |
|-------------------------|---------|---------|--|--|--|--|
| Adv.                    | Prev.   |         |  |  |  |  |
| Advanced                | 411     | 727     |  |  |  |  |
| Declined                | 400     | 727     |  |  |  |  |
| Unchanged               | 460     | 727     |  |  |  |  |
| Total Issues            | 2010    | 2010    |  |  |  |  |
| Up                      | 14      | 14      |  |  |  |  |
| New Lows                | 14      | 14      |  |  |  |  |
| Volume Up               | 2276440 | 2276400 |  |  |  |  |
| Volume Down             | 5301200 | 5301200 |  |  |  |  |

| AMEX Diaries |         |  |  |  |  |  |
|--------------|---------|--|--|--|--|--|
| Class        | Prev.   |  |  |  |  |  |
| Adv.         | 240     |  |  |  |  |  |
| Declined     | 228     |  |  |  |  |  |
| Unchanged    | 228     |  |  |  |  |  |
| Total        | 696     |  |  |  |  |  |
| New Highs    | 14      |  |  |  |  |  |
| New Lows     | 14      |  |  |  |  |  |
| Volume Up    | 2800000 |  |  |  |  |  |
| Volume Down  | 2500000 |  |  |  |  |  |

| NASDAQ Index |         |  |  |  |  |  |
|--------------|---------|--|--|--|--|--|
| Class        | Prev.   |  |  |  |  |  |
| Adv.         | 240     |  |  |  |  |  |
| Declined     | 228     |  |  |  |  |  |
| Unchanged    | 228     |  |  |  |  |  |
| Total        | 696     |  |  |  |  |  |
| New Highs    | 14      |  |  |  |  |  |
| New Lows     | 14      |  |  |  |  |  |
| Volume Up    | 2800000 |  |  |  |  |  |
| Volume Down  | 2500000 |  |  |  |  |  |

| AMEX Most Actives |         |     |      |      |  |  |
|-------------------|---------|-----|------|------|--|--|
| Vol.              | Highest | Low | Last | Chg. |  |  |
| WICB              | 1211    | 274 | 274  | +14  |  |  |
| CITI              | 1211    | 274 | 274  | +14  |  |  |
| CPNPS             | 1211    | 274 | 274  | +14  |  |  |
| GOVTS             | 1211    | 274 | 274  | +14  |  |  |
| GRD               | 1211    | 274 | 274  | +14  |  |  |
| GRD               | 1211    | 274 | 274  | +14  |  |  |
| CenUSA            | 1211    | 274 | 274  | +14  |  |  |
| Ultimate          | 1211    | 274 | 274  | +14  |  |  |
| BeroBr            | 1211    | 274 | 274  | +14  |  |  |

12 Month High Low Stock Div. Yld. PE 100% High Low Chg. Chg.

**NYSE Prices Fall 5.41 Points**

New York Times Service

NEW YORK — Prices on the New York Stock Exchange fell moderately Thursday in heavier trading with the semiconductor issues the biggest losers. Mobil Corp. topped the most active list on merger rumors and posted a good gain.

The Dow Jones industrial average, which moved in a narrow range throughout most of session, closed off 5.41 points to 1,211.02. Mobil finished ahead 1.4 points to 31 on unconfirmed reports that T. Boone Pickens, chairman of Mesa Petroleum, and Carl Lindner, head of the Penn Central, planned a bid for Mobil.

Turnover on the Big Board expanded to 92.8 million shares from 91.6 million shares Wednesday.

John Grovesman, head of equity trading of Ladenburg Thalmann & Co., commented that the inability of equities to respond to the recent bond market rally "discouraged many traders today."

The semiconductor issues were under pressure on reports that several brokerage firms had lowered their estimates on the stocks.

Texas Instruments tumbled 4% to 1264. Advanced Micro Devices lost 2% to 334. Motorola fell 1% to 354 and National Semiconductor 1% to 113. Teledyne, another technology issue and the highest-priced stock on the exchange, dropped 5 to 273. Data General was off 24 to 52% and Hewlett-Packard, 1%, to 374.

Federal Express lost 2 to 384 following the news that Donaldson, Lufkin & Jenrette reduced its estimate for the company's fiscal 1985 earnings from \$2.70 a share to \$2.30 a share.

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into stocks and the reluctance of the public to participate in the market."

Allegheny Corp. slipped 1% to 831 following the news Wednesday that it had sweetened its bid for Conrail to \$1.2 billion from \$1 billion.

Textron, which climbed 5 points on Wednesday after receiving a buyout offer from Chicago Pacific for \$43 a share, or a total of \$1.6 billion, was off 2 to 39. The offer was termed "completely unacceptable" by Robert P. Streetz, chairman of Textron.

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| AMEX Most Actives |       |
|-------------------|-------|
| VAL               | High  |
| Open              | Low   |
| Closes            | Close |
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## TRAVEL

## INTERNATIONAL DATEBOOK

## AUSTRIA

**VIENNA**, Bosendorfer Hall (tel: 65.66.51). **RECITALS** — Oct. 29: Monique Mondon-Muth soprano, Eva Salmuter piano (Debussy, Ravel). Oct. 30: Edward Eichwalder violin, Werner Pelinka piano (Bartok, Schubert). Oct. 31: Stefan Mendel piano (Beethoven, Mozart). **International Theatre** (tel: 31.62.72). **THEATER** — Oct. 27: "Our Town" (Wilder). **Concerthaus** (tel: 72.12.11). **CONCERTS** — Oct. 28: Vienna Symphoniker, Hans Graf conductor, Thomas Christian violin (Beethoven). Oct. 29: Vienna String Trio (Beethoven). **RECITAL** — Oct. 30: Rudolf Buchbinder piano (Haydn, Schubert). **Staatsoper** (tel: 53240). **OPERA** — Oct. 27, 30, Nov. 1: "Così fan tutte" (Mozart). Oct. 28 and 31: "La Traviata" (Verdi). Oct. 29: "Die Zauberflöte" (Mozart). **Theater an der Wien** (tel: 57.96.32). **MUSICAL** — Through October: "Cats" (Lloyd Webber). **Volkssop** (tel: 53240). **OPERETTA** — Oct. 29: "The Beggar Student" (Millock). Oct. 31: "Die Fledermaus" (Strauss).

## BELGIUM

**ANTWERP**, Royal Flemish Opera (tel: 233.66.85). **OPERA** — Oct. 28: "Nabucco" (Verdi). **BRUSSELS**, Astoria (tel: 518.14.94). **RECITAL** — Oct. 28: Jill Feldmann soprano, Alice Zyberbach piano (Mozart, Rossini). **Salon des Beaux-Arts** (tel: 51.59.10). **EXHIBITION** — To Nov. 4: "Expressionism in Berlin, 1910-1920." **LIEGE**, Théâtre Royal de Liège (tel: 23.59.10). **CONCERT** — Oct. 26: Orchestre de l'Opéra Royal de Wallonie, Ronald Zollman conductor (Mozart). **OPERA** — Oct. 27: "Lake" (Deibner).

## DENMARK

**COPENHAGEN**, Carlsberg Glyptotek (tel: 12.10.65). **CONCERT** — Oct. 28: Poul Bergelund Quartet. **EXHIBITION** — To Nov. 30: "Anni Albers" (Glyptotek). **Nikolski Gallery** (tel: 13.16.26). **EXHIBITION** — To Dec. 2: "American Art." In Dec. 16: "Sceneries by Theodor Boeck". **Old Fellow Palace** (tel: 10.16.22). **CONCERT** — Oct. 27: The Zealand Symphony Orchestra, Tamas Veto conductor, Kajsa Saarikivi violin (Nordgreen, Stenius). **Royal Museum of Fine Arts** (tel: 11.21.26). **EXHIBITION** — To Nov. 11: "Restoration Pictures." **Thorvaldsen Museum** (tel: 12.15.32). **EXHIBITIONS** — To Nov. 4: "The Return of Thorvaldsen." In December: "Thorvaldsen's Greek Vases."

## ENGLAND

**LONDON**, Barbican Centre (tel: 628.87.95). **Barbican Art Gallery** — To Oct. 28: "Getting London in Perspective." **Barbican Hall** — Oct. 28: English Baroque Choir, Leon Lovett conductor (Bach, Haydn). Oct. 30: English Chamber Orchestra, Sir Alexander Gibson conductor (Bach, Shostakovsky). Oct. 31: GSMD Symphony Orchestra, Vilim Tausky conductor (Smetana), London Concert Orchestra, Bramwell Tovey conductor (Tchaikovsky, Borodin). **Barbican Theatre** — Royal Shakespeare Company — Oct. 27: "Measure for Measure" (Shakespeare). **British Museum** (tel: 636.15.55). **EXHIBITIONS** — To January: "Japanese Paintings from the Harari Collection," "Prints in Germany 1880-1933." **Hayward Gallery** (tel: 928.57.08).

## WEEKEND

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## WEEKEND

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(List in Classified Section)

## JAPAN

**TOKYO**, Bridgestone Art Museum (tel: 563.02.41). **EXHIBITION** — To Oct. 28: "Landscapes" by Shikanosuke Oka. **Bunka Kaikan Hall** (tel: 528.21.11). **BALLET** — Oct. 27-30, Nov. 4: American Ballet Theatre "Symphony Concertante" ("The Leaves are Falling"). **CONCERT** — Oct. 28: Japan Philharmonic Orchestra, Okiko.



In his new book, *Metamorphoses*, Ilias Lalaounis analyses the sources of inspiration, the work methods and the creativity of the modern goldsmith-jeweler. He presents, in color, with introductory comments, nineteen of his collections of jewelry and art objects inspired by history, nature and technology. Ilias Lalaounis believes that "Every piece of jewelry has a story to tell."

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## Roots, Norwegian Style

by Linda Stewart

**F**JAERLAND, Norway — Anders and Dagrid Mundal, arm in arm, pose shyly by the bright-orange lilies. Across the lawn the flag of Norway, hoisted on a hand-hewn pole, flaps against a bright blue sky. Their farmhouse, freshly painted and just the color of local cream, stands behind them.

This is the *Ovre Tun*, or Upper Farm, from which Walter F. Mondale's great-grandparents, Frederick and Brita Mundal, and their children emigrated to the New World in 1857. To pay their passage they sold their farm to relatives.

On the far side of the house, meadows roll smoothly down to the Fjord, which is 11 miles long and a half-mile deep. On the garden side, the lawns quickly turn steep and just beyond the barns the grass gives way to conifers and birches. The nearby mountains snag passing clouds. From the farm, one can easily hear the streams that cascade down the fiercely vertical slopes.

In the 127 years that have passed since Frederick Mundal's departure, things on the Upper Farm have changed little. The main crop is still hay and the hay is still hung shouldered high to dry on wire fences. Cows, potatoes, turnips, raspberries, strawberries and apples still do well in this bottom land.

The tidy rooms through which Dagrid Mundal ushered her visitors are still hung with locally woven tapestries. The wide-painted boards of the floors are still carpeted with rugs designed and made in the valley. The parlor's wood-burning stove, or one just like it, keeps things snug when Frederick and Brita lived here.

So what, if anything, has changed?

Anders, his blue eyes twinkling, points through the riot of golden blooms that line the window sills. "Down there," he says, "we have a new church."

It's painted red with pale-yellow trim. It has a steeple and stands just from the fjord in a corner of the meadows. It looks in good repair. It does not, however, look new.

"Why sure," Anders tells you. "The old one burned down and this one we built in 1863. The joke's on you."

It still is the custom, in this part of Norway, for a farmer to take the name by which his farm has always been identified. There are five Mundal farms in the valley. The local telephone book lists 16 Mundals.

Once he left Norway, Frederick Mundal's name acquired a final "e," as he passed through Ellin Island. The "u" on Mundal became an "o" when he was handed the title to his homestead in Minnesota. Since he could neither read nor write, the chances are he didn't mind the alterations.

Down the road from Anders Mundal's farm, the Mundal Hotel, a three-story yellow and white Victorian-Nordic wedding cake of trellises, balconies, turrets and latticeworks receives guests from May through September. The hotel is owned and run by descendants of the Mundal who built it in 1891.

The ceilings of its several lounges are a marvel of decorative Nordic wood paneling. Some of its interior walls retain the original hand-painted vines and flowers that typified 19th-century Nordic homes. The green-blue waters of the Fjord take on extra ripples when viewed through the hotel's gleaming 100-year-old window panes.

The bedrooms are simple and immaculate: a wicker arm chair, a chest of drawers, a lamp and a bed. The bed is heated with dyne or linen-covered eiderdown.

The hotel food could best be termed "wholesome." There is fish from the fjord, fried to insensibility, vegetables boiled into submission and desserts that invariably feature the local whipped cream. The coffee, however, is fine and breakfast, a wholesale display of cold meats, cheeses, several kinds of bread, fruit juice, eggs, herring and homemade preserves, makes up for any complaints.

The guests who keep the hotel's 45 rooms almost constantly filled are spared the annoyances of having to choose from a dizzying choice of activities. If it rains — and it rains a lot in Mundal — you edge, book in hand, toward the corner fireplace with its handsome tile facings, and you stay put. If the rain stops, guests with polar bear antecedents may swim in the fjord. They may also fish, canoe or wind-surf. Equipment for all three is readily provided with no tedious talk of extra charges.

By far the most popular pastime is hiking in the surrounding mountains and climbing on what the locals tell you is Europe's largest ice mass, the Jostedals Glacier. The Jostedals thrusts two mighty arms down toward the fjord. Separated from each other by a single towering peak, almost always veiled in clouds, these two glacial arms are clearly visible from the hotel windows.

Appealing as it may be to trek across the glacier's summit, tied with rope, wearing crampons and carrying your own ice axe, it is also possible to admire their awesome beauty standing four-square on the ground directly below them.

From under the ice a river pours down, the perpetual runoff that flows all year into the fjord. The vast crevasses and fissures that crisscross the ice 3,000 feet (910 meters) up are, at this distance, barely visible.

At irregular intervals, a sound like thunder sets the air vibrating. The glacier, it is said, is "calving." On the highest peak a huge cloud of mist and ice fragments billows up, obscuring everything. As it lifts, you can see a tidal wave of ice, crashing down in chunks as big as automobiles, coming to rest seconds later in the snowfields at the mountain's base.

In the years around 1910, before he found other diversions, Kaiser Wilhelm of Germany used to vacation here. It was his pleasure to seat himself in an armchair at the glacier base. Upon command his entourage would fire volleys of cannon shot into the glacier, precipitating, to his delight, torrent after torrent of falling ice.



Mundal, seen from the Mundal Hotel.

The more ordinary tourist pastime of shopping is today, as it was presumed, in the kaiser's time, less spectacularly satisfied. At the foot of the glacier small log huts, or *hytter*, serve coffee, cake and soft drinks. Local housewives take turns presiding. There is also a large assortment of hand-knit sweaters, caps and mittens. The prices are well below store prices: an adult's heavy knitted pullover in traditional Norwegian design, for example, is the equivalent of about \$55.

**B**UT visitors who pass up the chance to buy in the huts, thinking they will have a better selection down the road in the village shops, will be disappointed. Mundal has two stores. Both stock the same soap powder, tins of sardines, triple-hook trolling lines and tidy bags of ax handles.

Apart from these look-alike shops there is only a two-room, second-story bank, a phone exchange and an abbreviated post office. All of these front on the only road but provide access as well on the fjord side for the convenience of the boating traffic.

Most visitors to Mundal travel north from the coastal port of Bergen by ferry. They come up along Norway's coast and then east into Norway's longest, deepest fjord, the Sogne. At Balestrand there's a change of ferry and then a somewhat shorter trip into the Fjordland Fjord. The whole trip, dock to dock, takes about six hours and costs about \$24 one way.

Anders and Dagrid Mundal, like their relatives and friends, have high hopes for Mundal's Favorite Son in next month's U.S. presidential election.

"But," said Anders recently, "we read in the American press that he is — how do you say? — too much of Norway."

Who can say? But it would be difficult for anyone ever welcomed to Mundal to imagine anything but the most benign influences emanating from this idyllic spot.

## Deep-Frying With Beer Batter

by Craig Claiborne and Pierre Franey

**N**EW YORK — Beer is one of the world's favorite drinks, and most Americans think of it just as that and nothing more. Curious, because it is by no means a novelty in cooking. In the world of international cuisine, perhaps the best known of all beer dishes is the *carbonade flamande* of Belgium, a dish made with cubed beef, a lot of onions and a conspicuous quantity of light beer.

Books have been written on cooking with beer, the recipes including (for better or for worse) beer in chili con carne, in fondue, in an antelope roast and even a chocolate cake. Actually, since beer contains yeast, it is not all that surprising to find it used in recipes that call for a leavening agent.

We are not all that enthusiastic about the universal use of beer in the kitchen, with one exception, and that is as a beer batter. A batter containing beer as a leavening agent is perhaps the finest of all.

It is also one of the easiest of deep-frying batters to prepare, and it has a multitude of applications. It may be used as a crisp and commendable coating for such foods as shrimp and mushrooms. These are the two deep-fried dishes in beer batter recommended here. It is best, by the way, to prepare the batter a couple of hours in advance. You add the beaten egg white at the last minute, heat the oil and you are in business. We also offer two sauces to go with these foods, a tartar sauce for the shrimp and a sour cream and horseradish sauce for the mushrooms.

## BEER BATTER

1 cup, plus 1 tablespoon, flour  
Salt to taste, if desired  
1 tablespoon corn, peanut or vegetable oil  
¾ cup beer at room temperature  
2 tablespoons lukewarm water  
1 egg, separated

1. Put the flour and salt in a mixing bowl and add the oil. Add the beer and water while stirring with a wire whisk. Stir until blended. Beat in the egg yolk.

2. Cover with a clean cloth and place in a warm location. Let stand two to three hours.

3. Beat the egg white until stiff and fold it into the batter.

4. Yield: Two to four cups of enough batter to cook 52 to 56 medium-size

shrimp or the equivalent in other seafood, vegetables and so on.

## BEER-BATTER FRIED MUSHROOMS

2½ cups beer batter (see recipe)  
1½ pounds fresh mushrooms  
1 teaspoon finely minced garlic  
Juice of 1 lemon  
Salt to taste, if desired  
Freshly ground pepper to taste  
Oil for deep frying  
Sour cream and horseradish sauce (see recipe)

1. Prepare the beer-batter base at least two hours in advance. Before using, fold in the egg white.

2. If the mushrooms are small button mushrooms leave them whole. If they are medium-size, cut them in half. If they are quite large, cut them into quarters.

3. Place the mushrooms or mushroom pieces in a mixing bowl and add the garlic, lemon juice, salt and pepper. Toss and let stand until ready to cook.

4. The mushrooms may be dipped in batter or skinned from the raw state. It is preferable, however, if the mushrooms are steamed prior to dipping them in the batter and cooking. This will rid them of much of their liquid. Bring water to the boil in the bottom of a steamer base. Place the mushrooms or mushroom pieces in a steamer rack, place it over the water and cover. Let steam about three minutes. Drain and let stand until cool.

5. Heat the oil in a deep-fat fryer, wok or skillet to a temperature of about 375 degrees.

6. Add the mushrooms or mushroom pieces to the batter. Lift one mushroom or one piece at a time from the batter using the tines of a two-pronged fork, and quickly add it to the hot oil. The mushrooms will rise to the surface. Do not crowd the pieces. As you fry, take care to remove and discard browned bits and pieces of batter that may accumulate from the droppings. Let one batch cook, stirring, three or four minutes or until golden brown all over. Drain on paper towels.

7. Serve hot with sour cream and horseradish sauce.

Yield: About 50 or more fried mushrooms or mushroom pieces.

## SOUR CREAM AND HORSERADISH SAUCE

1 cup sour cream  
¼ cup freshly grated or bottled horseradish

approximately, added according to taste  
Salt to taste, if desired.

## BEER-BATTER FRIED SHRIMP

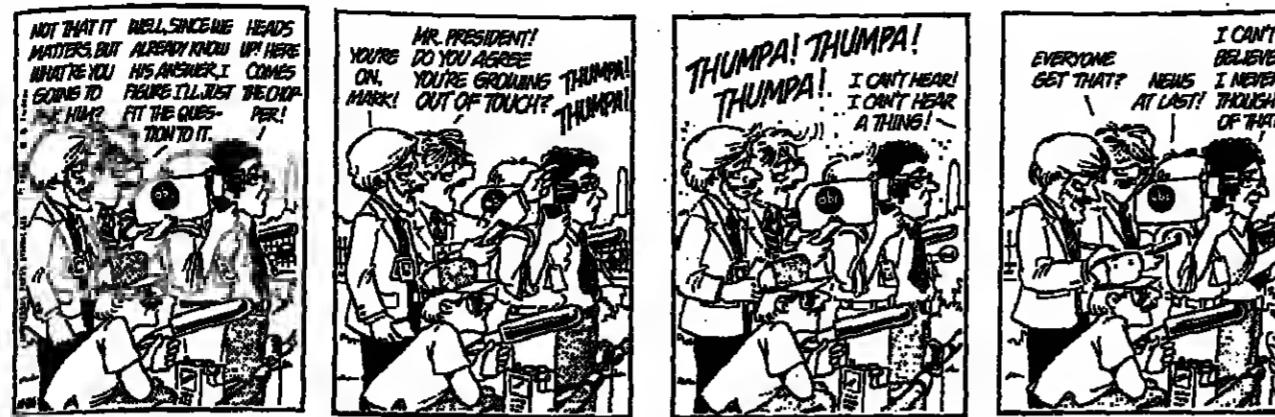
2½ cups beer batter (see recipe)  
52 to 56 medium-size shrimp, about 1½ pounds  
Oil for deep frying  
Tartar sauce (see recipe)

1. Prepare the beer-batter base at least two hours in advance. Before using, fold in the egg white.

2. Heat the oil in a deep fat fryer, wok or skillet to a temperature of about 350 to 360 degrees.

## TRAVEL

## DOONESBURY



## What's Doing in Buenos Aires

by Edward Schumacher

**B**UENOS AIRES — Buenos Aires is a city of high style and great passion, a city so big, so modern and so resplendent that few first-time visitors fathom that it exists in the deep south of South America. Argentines call it *Mi Buenos Aires querido* ("My beloved Buenos Aires") and have devoted countless smoldering tangos and flowery poems to it.

The city is an experience, more than a place to see sights. The 11 million *porteños*, as the residents are called, are almost all descendants of European immigrants and they enjoy the highest living standard in Latin America. By day, they relish walking its bustling streets and picnicking in its leafy parks. By night, and way into the early morning, they crowd its theaters, cabarets and restaurants. *Porteños* speak Spanish, but with an Italian flavor because Italian is their dominant heritage.

The Southern Hemisphere spring comes to Buenos Aires in September. Until January, when the humid summer sets in and the *porteños* abandon the city, is a superb time to visit. Argentina now has a democratically elected government: Raúl Alfonsín became president last December, and the country has since exploded with a flowering of creativity and expression.

The visitor may be startled when changing money to get currency appearing to be worth one million pesos. Alas, the Argentine government has changed the value of the currency, so those bills, though still in circulation, are really worth 100 pesos. That is about \$1 at one day's exchange rate early this week.

The change in the currency is a reflection of the country's inflation, currently running at an annual rate of between 600 and 700 percent. Stores often mark up their prices weekly, while the peso devalues daily. One effect has been a tremendous boom in consumer spending. The national attitude is to buy it while you can. Even blue-collar workers dress in the latest fashion.

**E**VERYWHERE the Spaniards settled in Argentina, they built a church; the Italians, funding churches when they arrived, built opera houses. The crown jewel is the nearly 80-year-old Teatro Colón. Its hand-carved chairs, flowered Art Nouveau lights and plush red velvet climbing many balconies to "paradise" as the aficionados call the top balcony, are sights to behold.

Argentina is the classical cultural capital of Latin America, and among the operas this season are Mozart's "Magic Flute" in October and Prokofiev's "War and Peace" in November. Ballets or concerts may be enjoyed throughout the season in the city's smaller halls. Listings of musical events are in daily newspapers, and hotel concierges can usually get tickets, though having your travel agent book for the Colón is wise. Opera tickets usually run from \$5.50 in the top balcony to \$30 in the orchestra.

Taxis are plentiful, metered and generally honest. From the international airport, however, you must take either a bus (about \$5) to the center of the city or a car, called a *remise*, (about \$32). Counters are in the terminals.

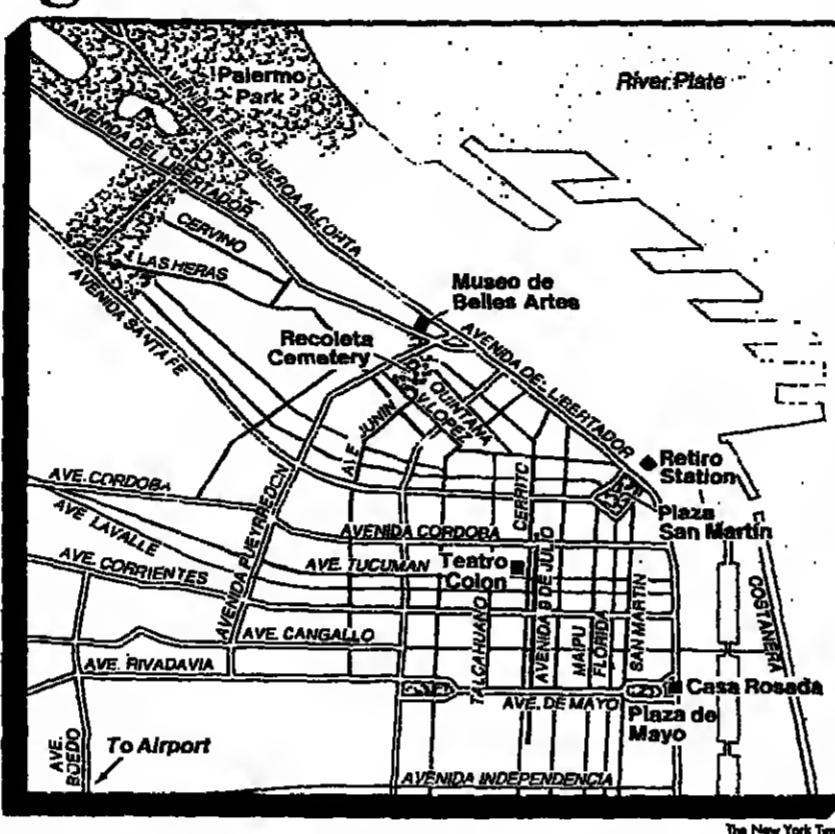
The city has overcrowded buses called *colectivos* plus a limited subway system that is old and tattered but clean and safe.

To get an overall idea of the city, take a three-hour bus tour (about \$7). The concierge at your hotel can arrange to have you picked up by the Citytour company. After you have seen the city from a tour bus, it is easier to return to the neighborhoods you enjoyed, and to walk about leisurely. Crime is rare, and Argentines often speak English.

San Telmo, in the southern part of the city, was once the fashionable residential district, but epidemics in the 19th century emptied it. Today, San Telmo is in the midst of a revival as a Bohemian quarter. Many of its old houses, along with their beautiful interior patios, are being rebuilt. Every Sunday, a small plaza on Defensa, in the heart of San Telmo, is turned into an antiques market that draws huge crowds. At the same time most of the dozens of antique shops in the area are also open and fun to browse in. Prices are usually meant to be bargained down by between 10 and 25 percent.

For a look at a more rough-hewn part of old Buenos Aires, take a cab further south to La Boca, the old Italian district on the docks of the Riachuelo River where it feeds into the River Plate (actually an Atlantic estuary). The colorful hut-crumbing old metal-sided houses cry out for preservation efforts. Paintings done on the sides of the houses are more cheerful, however.

**T**HE Museo de Bellas Artes (Avenida del Libertador), the city's main art museum, has a small but respectable



collection that includes contemporary Argentine, North American and European works. It is open Tuesday through Sunday from 9 A.M. to 1 P.M. and from 3 to 7 P.M.; admission is about 55 cents.

But the place to see the city's thriving contemporary painting and sculpture is in the dozens of private galleries; some of the best are Ruth Benzacar (Florida 1000), Praxis (Arenales 1311), Wildenstein (Córdoba 618) and Zurbarán (Cerrito 1522).

One museum that houses a collection of South American artifacts is the José Hernández Museum (Avenida del Libertador), which has a fine collection of antique Argentine silver and gaucha artifacts. It is open Monday through Friday from 8 A.M. to 8 P.M., Saturday and Sunday from 4 to 8 P.M.

Another is the Isaac Fernández Blanco Museum (Suiapacha 1422), which has one of the finest collections of colonial silver in South America; it is open daily from 2 to 7 P.M.

Palermo Park, which is studded with statues and includes two lakes, has many riding and jogging paths as well as formal gardens and several tennis clubs. A favorite spot is the Rosedal, a rose garden on the edge of a lake near the U.S. Embassy.

Stores in the city's main shopping areas — such as those around Florida Street, Avenida Street or Avenida Santa Fe — are open all day. They do not close for lunch. Leather clothes or goods are of excellent quality and the prices are cheap by international standards. Here are some examples: handbags from \$30 to \$50, jackets from \$130 to \$150 (if suede, \$170 to \$200), woman's suede suit about \$310, leather skirts about \$100, pants about \$100, a suitcase about \$155.

A good variety of leather clothes and goods can be found at Casa Lopez, which has four locations: two on Plaza San Martín (at the end of Florida Street), two on Florida Street and one at the Sheraton Hotel. Also on Florida Street is Mundo del Cuero (World of Leather) where about 20 or more leather-goods manufacturers have boutiques.

Shoes are also a good bargain. Top-quality shoes range from \$60 to \$100 at Boticelli, Bonafice or dozens of other shops on Florida or in other shopping areas.

**B**UENOS AIRES has many professional, but not five-star hotels but the city lacks great ones. Each of the five-star hotels charges between \$80 and \$100 for doubles and has adequate service.

The old classic, the Plaza (Florida 1005; tel: 311-5011), has a charming location on the Plaza San Martín, but poor laundry service and awful room furniture.

The Sheraton (San Martín 1225; tel: 311-6340 through 311-6349) is a standard international business-class high-rise with a swimming pool and tennis courts.

The Panamericano (Carlos Pellegrini 525; tel: 393-6017 and 393-6092) is the city's newest hotel and similar to the Sheraton.

The Claridge (Tucumán 535; tel: 393-7212 and 393-7312) was an English-style hotel in decline but it is trying to come back through the remodeling of many of its rooms.

The Libertador (Córdoba and Maipú; tel: 392-2095 and 392-8395) is another business-

class hotel with a swimming pool and solarium.

The city's many three-star hotels generally have good services and are a bargain, though telephone calls usually must go through a switchboard. Quoting prices for a double — \$25 will usually suffice — is a favorite occupation among experienced travelers. Visitors should find the Dorá (Maipú 963; tel: 312-7391 through 312-7395), the Lancaster (Córdoba 405; tel: 312-4061 and 311-3021 — decorated with beautiful antiques but lacking air conditioning) and the Plaza Francia (Scalfino 2189; tel: 42-9631) in this category.

The city's restaurants are lively, and rarely bad because the ingredients are always fresh and conditions are sanitary. Beef is the national staple, and because the steers are range-fed it is superb. A *parrillada* is a charcoal grill, and among the best of the restaurants featuring grilled dishes are La Cabaña (Entre Ríos 436) and Los Años Locos (one of many large restaurants lining the Costanera, a promenade along the river).

*Bife de chorizo* is a sirloin, *lomo* is a filet and *costilla de iba* is short ribs. Baby beef is generally a two-pound-plus sirloin. A normal sirloin with French fries, salad, crusty bread, mineral water, coffee, dessert and Argentine wine at either of the two costs between \$15 and \$20 a person.

An *asado* has come to mean any barbecue that is prepared in the traditional gaucho style: skewered sides of beef, goat or pig are tilted over an open, charcoal-fueled pit. Try the *asado* at La Estancia (Lavalle 941; tel: 35-0336) or at Don Juan (Roberto Ortiz 1829; tel: 41-5044), at prices similar to the *parrilladas* restaurants above.

The best bargains in food can be found at the many small and unpretentious white-tablecloth steakhouses such as Las Delicias Papas Fritas (Maipú 529; tel: 392-9865), where steak costs about \$10. For international cuisine, Tomo Uno (Las Heras 3766; tel: 801-6253) offers dishes such as lamb in date sauce and a multicolored vegetable mousse. El Refugio del Viejo Conde (Cervino 4453; tel: 773-6907) serves game such as boar. Marienbad (Taichahum 1207; tel: 44-3412) offers cold soups (such as caviar) and a menu that changes with the season.

Clark's, with branches at Sarmiento 645 (tel: 45-1960 and 45-3621) and Junín 1777 (tel: 801-9502), is the traditional high-quality restaurant offering not only a full selection of meat entrees but also a superb appetizer of smoked trout and a main dish of partridge (by advance order).

Au Beé Fin (Vicente López 1827; tel: 801-6844) specializes in French dishes such as scallops in a flaky pastry. El Repocito de San Telmo (Carlos Calvo 242; tel: 34-4473) has decent dishes such as roast duck and its small, cozy setting amid Argentine colonial memorabilia is stunning.

An after-theater or late-night favorite is Edelweiss (Libertad 431; tel: 35-3351) where you can get good omelets and German specialties.

A full dinner at each of the above restaurants runs between \$20 and \$30 a person and reservations are often necessary. A 10-percent tip is common. Restaurants do not open until after 8 P.M.

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## Aaron Siskind in Milan

Continued from page 9

district of the early 20th century. Using the classical columns of the theater's colonnade he attempted to find something to counteract the death and decay he saw around him.

He found Mark Rothko and Franz Kline, two of the giants of the Abstract Expressionist movement of the early 1940s, living in Greenwich Village. Rothko and Kline were breaking out of established modes of painting. Siskind was experimenting.

But if Siskind was "well on his way" before meeting Kline and Rothko, as he was, he also benefited enormously from his associations. He talks of his pictures "tightening up" after seeing Kline's paintings. Many of Siskind's photos have the same dark brooding power as Kline's paintings.

That dark brooding power stands out against PAC's tall white walls. So do the pictures' ambiguity. That gave: Viewers

wonder whether it is standing up, lying on the ground, or leaning against a wall. Photos from the 1950s, '60s and '70s taken in Peru, St. Louis, Mexico, and other places — all at PAC — build on that ambiguity. Many look like images in a Rorschach ink blot test. Alternately reading the white and black spaces as the most important, viewers sense an image's whimsy and life, then its darkness and foreboding.

How do these photos fare at PAC — that residue of the past mixed with Milan's penchant for modern design? It is worth a trip. If you are there in the opening days of the show, ask Siskind who plans to be there. Otherwise, look at the pictures and see if you can catch their roar as it flees out some of PAC's sweeping spaces.

## Luring Europeans to the U.S.

by Ronald Katz

**P**ARIS — When Tom Freear flies from Paris to the United States this Christmas he will visit six American cities for less than it would cost him to fly from Paris to Geneva.

Freear, general counsel to a French commodities trading firm, will be using TWA's TWAIR Pass, one of a series of cut-rate packages airlines have put together to lure European travelers onto the competitive North Atlantic route.

TWA's package, bitterly resented by other North Atlantic carriers, allows a European resident to purchase a ticket to visit up to eight American cities for 999 French francs (the Paris price, or about \$107) provided he also flies trans-Atlantic on TWA. "A metro ticket in the sky," says one Pan Am official scornfully.

The TWA plan is only one of several offered by U.S. airlines in their quest to fill unused seats during the regularly flat winter travel season. Each has its own conditions and travelers would do well to read the fine print before settling on a final choice.

The travel packages generally fall into two categories: those that allow unlimited mileage within the United States for a designated period with no advance itinerary required; and those that entitle a traveler to make a fixed number of stops — 4, 6, 8 or 12 — provided he flies all or part of his itinerary in advance. The second option gives passengers the security of guaranteed reservations for all flights, a soothing feature during the holiday season. Still, the demarcation line between the various packages can be amazingly vague.

Unlimited mileage tickets: For passengers who prefer flexibility — the freedom to fly any day to any city (provided it is in the airline's network) — Delta and Republic Airlines offer an unlimited-mileage ticket for up to 30 days on their flights within the continental United States. The Delta "stand-by-pass" offers space-available seats on all of Delta's U.S. flights for \$345. There are no limits on the number of flights one can take nor on the number of times a passenger can fly in or out of a particular city. However,

since the ticket is a standby, the traveler takes his chances during peak periods and holidays. This writer used the pass to visit nine U.S. cities last summer and experienced only minimal difficulties on late afternoon flights, Fridays and Mondays. (Note: the ticket price goes up to \$445 on Jan. 1.) Republic Airlines has a travel pass with many of the same features as Delta's. The price until Jan. 1 is \$370. Republic has a somewhat more extensive route network in the West — and also has the virtue of being the only major carrier to fly to Grand Canyon Airport — but has fewer flights a day from which to choose. Neither airline requires that the trans-Atlantic portion of the flight be on any particular airline, so a passenger can book a cheap charter over and still have the standby privilege.

Passengers using unlimited mileage tickets should take certain basic precautions. The first is to take early morning flights whenever possible. They tend to be less crowded and

to present only a slender risk that standbys will be bumped. This is not a firm rule, however, and the traveler should call the airline the evening before to get a fix on the chances. If the reservations clerk says the flight is "wide open" or "seems to present no problem," that usually translates to mean it is less than half booked. If the clerk says it "could be a problem," there may be only a dozen or so seats unreserved.

Second, standby passengers should allow sufficient time between connecting flights; an hour is a good rule. The standby ticket is only good for one leg of a trip. At each stop, the passenger must stand by again. That means changing gates, standing in line, and all the time-consuming business one skips with assured reservations.

There is yet another reason for allowing time to make connections. The competitive environment in the United States has led airlines to over-schedule at certain hours and to under-schedule at others. Until September, when U.S. airlines were finally allowed by the government to talk to each other about scheduling without the threat of anti-trust prosecution, delays were acute, often lasting 30 minutes to an hour. Though the situation has improved, the traveler is advised to exercise caution lest he find himself in the 12th plane in line for takeoff on the LaGuardia runway, meditating on the mixed blessings of deregulation while wondering whether his baggage will make the connecting flight with him.

Stopover tickets with reservations: Virtually all major U.S. carriers sell some version of a multistop American travel plan in Europe. There can be small but significant differences among them, not necessarily on price but on number of stopovers allowed, revalidation procedures, and the number of other trans-Atlantic airlines participating.

Aside from the 999-franc TWA plan mentioned above, both TWA and Delta offer 12 cities in stopover plans. TWA's fares are \$369 for four stops, \$399 for eight, and \$429 for 12, but the traveler must fly TWA across the Atlantic as well. Delta has a "Tour America" plan which allows the traveler to fly any scheduled confirmed carrier trans-Atlantic and an alternate "Skypass" which more than matches TWA's fares although it requires a Delta trans-Atlantic flight. American Airlines has a 4-city and a 12-city stopover plan (for \$360 and \$429 respectively) but the traveler must take either American or Air France trans-Atlantic or pay 20 percent more. Eastern Airlines has perhaps the most complicated arrangement with 4-, 6- and 12-city stopovers, though the 6- and 12-stopover fares are substantially higher if the traveler does not take one of five participating airlines, hardy wayfarers of many nations using the airline much as the early explorers journeyed in square-riggers to discover the new world. "It brings back the romance of air travel," says Freear.

Freear, a bachelor, recalls a personal experience. On his last trip to New York, he telephoned a woman in San Francisco and asked her to dinner. When she accepted, he hauled a cab to Kennedy Airport and, using his Republic Airlines stand-by pass, flew 3,000 miles to the West Coast where he and his friend watched the sunset from the top of the Mark Hopkins Hotel and had a candlelight meal. In a few hours he had flown back to New York.

The whole trip was less grueling than a rush-hour subway ride to Brooklyn, Freear said.

blackout period, nor do Delta, American or Pan Am. Otherwise, all airlines plan to offer the various packages at advertised rates through March 31, 1985.

Some carriers offer flights outside the continental United States as part of the package, though at slightly higher prices. Pan Am, for example, throws in Hawaii as part of its four-stop plan for \$629 (as opposed to \$569 for the continental U.S.); American also has Hawaii for \$619 if one flies American or Air France on the trans-Atlantic route; and Eastern's stopover prices are good in the United States and Canada. For \$649, Western Airlines, which features a dense route structure in the West, will also allow the traveler to visit such exotic watering holes as Acapulco, Puerto Vallarta, and Mazatlán in Mexico, as well as Fairbanks and Anchorage in Alaska.

**T**HE various stopover plans are meant for travelers who can plan their vacations with some precision. But travelers should know what penalties they will suffer if unforeseen developments occur.

If there is merely an alteration of the flight date, airlines will not generally charge to make the change. But if the traveler decides to change a destination or the order of his destinations, he will have to have his entire ticket invalidated and face a charge ranging from \$25 to \$50 to \$100 at Delta and United. Most airlines, in fact, require the traveler to fill in his full itinerary in advance but allow him to leave the dates blank, with the total ticket being valid for 60-90 days.

Americans visiting or having friends in Europe may wonder if they are eligible to purchase the cut-priced tickets here and use them on returning to the United States. The answer is legally no: the traveler must be a European resident, and, though controls vary, airlines do conduct spot checks.

For all international discount flights, there is another cardinal rule: know your airline's route network. A traveler wishing to go from San Francisco to Seattle





Thursday's  
**AMEX**  
Closing

Vol. of 4 P.M. 6,070,000  
Prev. 4 P.M. Vol. 5,250,000

Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street

12 Month  
High Low Stock Div Yld PE % Chg  
12 Month  
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12 Month  
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## BUSINESS ROUNDUP

**Japan Firms See Profit Rise**

Reuters

TOKYO — Hitachi Ltd. and Toshiba Corp., two leading Japanese electronics companies, both forecast record parent company after-tax profits in the year ending March 31, 1985.

Toshiba said Thursday that its forecast was based on increased sales of video tape recorders, office automation equipment and electronic components. Hitachi cited continued high sales of video tape recorders and electronic products, including semiconductors and computers.

The general manager of Hitachi's accounting controls department, Hiroshi Morita, predicted parent company profit of a 101 billion yen (\$413 million) on sales of a record 3.04 trillion yen, compared to the record profit of 83.42 billion yen and sales of 2.648 trillion yen in 1983-84.

Toshiba said its parent company profit would reach 72 billion yen, up from the earlier estimated 68 billion and the record 50.24 billion yen set last year. Sales in 1984-85 were estimated at 2.55 trillion yen.







light up the sky — the distant glow of Niagara. It has been preceded in the book by more other images of light, of deadly silence, of sinister incandescence. But until this point, "Empire of the Sun" could reasonably be thought to refer, first and foremost, to the Empire of the Rising Sun. This is not to take on a more general and more threatening significance.

The detail of life both in the city and in a swift, economic stroke where there could easily have been clutter, with a plain, new, definitive, and binding all together is the stuff with which we are made to enter into his thoughts and feelings, into his self-absorption, his eagerness, his confusion, his schooling and his forced coming of age.

Much of the time he seems to be living through a dream. The newsreels he watches become confused with the newsreels of the books; his suffering self is someone else's death; his commonplace, the beginning, between the living and the dead, becomes blurred. There are moments when Jim finds himself lost, thinking that he is nothing. Perhaps he is already — "the simple truth known to every Chinese from birth."

When he feels himself being dragged down, he identifies with the Chinese. In the future, he reassures himself, he will be a hero-writer; he could have taken part in the war, turned out to be a death-lucky, and he makes his way through a dream.

But in the real world, he is a survivor, he knows that the world is not always meant to be a companion — when it is applied to his intelligence and resourcefulness he is lost.

At the beginning of the book he was computing a manual called "How to Get a Contract." By the end, he is on conversing with his mother, he has never played a hand himself. He is keen to measure up, but he will never make it, he is keen to stand him in good stead in his circumstances.

At one level, this is a classic adventure story — but could it be leveraged off Jim's past? At another level, it is another level of art to raise people's eyes and stir deep feelings for the movie, which succeeds remarkably well.

However, the movie, when it makes its debut at the end of World War III, will stand out, but that is the only real difference in the story.

## Rush Scores 3 Goals In Liverpool Victory

*United Press International*

LONDON — Striker Ian Rush scored a hat trick in only his second game after returning from an injury to help title-holder Liverpool to a 3-1 first-leg victory over Benfica of Portugal in the second round of the Champions Cup here Wednesday night. The return match will be played Saturday.

Rush knocked in his first in the 46th minute, after a fine run by Mark Lawrenson, but Benfica equalized in the 51st when Gary Gillespie lost the ball to Miranda Diamantino, who drew Bruce Grobbelaar and chipped the ball past the Liverpool goalie.

Craig Johnson, substituting for John Wark, began the 71st minute move that allowed Liverpool to regain the lead when Rush stabbed in.

What he did himself being dragged down, he reassures himself, he will be a hero-writer; he could have taken part in the war, turned out to be a death-lucky, and he makes his way through a dream.

But in the real world, he is a survivor, he knows that the world is not always meant to be a companion — when it is applied to his intelligence and resourcefulness he is lost.

At the beginning of the book he was computing a manual called "How to Get a Contract." By the end, he is on conversing with his mother, he has never played a hand himself. He is keen to measure up, but he will never make it, he is keen to stand him in good stead in his circumstances.

At one level, this is a classic adventure story — but could it be leveraged off Jim's past? At another level, it is another level of art to raise people's eyes and stir deep feelings for the movie, which succeeds remarkably well.

However, the movie, when it makes its debut at the end of World War III, will stand out, but that is the only real difference in the story.

Grasshopper Coach Miroslav Blazevic said that "Juventus, with players of such great class, should have won by a higher margin. At this point, I assure you, the outcome is not decided. Juventus has not yet qualified. In Zurich they will find a very different Grasshoppers. We shall be able to play our two regular strikers, Muller and Sulzer."

Manager Aimé Jacquier tried to put the best possible light on Bordeau's narrow verdict. "It's a small victory for sure, but a good one just the same," he said. "We came up against a very solid experienced team which gave us a lot of problems."

There was little cause for celebration among other Champions Cup first-round home teams.

Lyngh of Denmark held Sparta Prague to a scoreless deadlock in Czechoslovakia and Dynamo Berlin settled for a 3-3 draw at home against Austria Vienna (only an 88th-minute goal prevented the finishing touch for its 12th goal in 20 European matches).

Rosie Ireland's Linfield seemed headed for a draw in Belfast until Tarasits popped up with two minutes left to earn Panathinaikos a 2-1 decision. Linfield has survived the first two rounds in 18 seasons of European competition.

While the Welsh-born Rush, our two months after an Achilles tendon operation, was enjoying his return to goal-scoring form, there was no fair tale in Rome, where Roma, runner-up to Liverpool in the Champions' Cup last season, downed Wrexham of Wales, 2-0, in a Cup Winners' Cup encounter.

Wrexham, which plays in the English Fourth Division, fell behind on a 39th-minute penalty kick by Roberto Pruzzo, and in the 50th minute midfielder Tommio Cerezo hammered a 25-yarder to secure the victory.

Everton of England was the only club in the Cup Winners' competition to secure an away victory, edging Inter Brasov, 1-0, on a fifth-minute goal by Paul Bracewell. Dynamo Moscow took Cup Winners' scoring honors with a 5-0 romp over Hammar Spartans of Malmo; East Germany's Dynamo Dresden downed French visitor Metz, 3-1; The Netherlands' Fortuna Sittard defeated Poland's Wisla Krakow, 2-0, and Larissa edged



United Press International

"What a difference one man makes" — Rush back in form.

Servette of Switzerland, 2-1, in Greece.

Brothers Karl-Heinz and Michael Rummennigge both scored in their team's victories.

Michael scored for Bayern Munich in a 4-1 Cup Winners' victory over Trakia Plovdiv; Karl-Heinz, the West German captain, tallied for Inter Milan in its 3-0 UEFA Cup decision over the Glasgow Rangers.

The biggest shock in UEFA Cup play was the 3-1 victory posted by NK Rijeka of Yugoslavia over once-mighty Real Madrid of Spain. Adriano Pecic had two of the visitors' three goals. Real Madrid, six

times European champion in the 1950s and '60s, was outplayed throughout by the home team, which is on the verge of knocking out one of the biggest names in European soccer. Five Spanish clubs, including Barcelona, were eliminated in the first rounds of the European competitions.

UEFA Cup titlist Tottenham lost, 2-1, in an away match against Bruges of Belgium. Substitute Clive Allen, returning from an injury and a suspension, scored a late goal, after Glenn Hoddle was sent off for two bookable offenses. Allen's tally might be enough to see Tottenham through after the second leg.

The New Jersey Nets grew up last season. After a 26-29 start, New Jersey won 19 of its final 25 games and eliminated the 76ers in the

first round — the Nets' first playoff victories since joining the league in 1976.

Buck Williams is the NBA's top rebounder, forward, but the keys to continued success will be for centers Darryl Dawkins and Mike Gminski to improve on the finest performances.

A Look at the NBA's Eastern Conference:

### SPORTS

## Celtics Trying to Repeat as NBA Champs

By Sam Goldfarb  
*New York Times Service*

NEW YORK — When the National Basketball Association opens its 39th season Friday night, the Boston Celtics will start a long campaign to buck a longtime trend. The last team to accomplish the feat, the Celtics are seeking to become the first team since 1969 to repeat as champions.

A Look at the NBA's Eastern Conference:

### ATLANTIC DIVISION

With the exception of Gerald Henderson, the playmaker traded to Seattle, the Boston Celtics return with the same title-winning cast, plus Michael Young, their top draft choice. Boston's success starts up front with Larry Bird, Kevin McHale, Cedric Maxwell and Robert Parish, who provide height, strength, shot blocking (242 by Parish and McHale), intimidation and basketball smarts.

The slow, plodding Washington Bullets, 21st in scoring last year, have a new image. The acquisitions of Gus Williams, long the catalyst of the Sentinels fast break, and Cliff Robinson bring quickness, speed and more offense to a lineup dominated by Jeff Ruland and Rick Mahorn.

### CENTRAL DIVISION

With Henderson gone, Danny Ainge moves into the starting lineup at guard.

The Philadelphia 76ers were expected to repeat as champions last year, but nagging injuries during the regular season made it easier for the Celtics to run away with divisional honors. Age and the wear and tear of the 82-game schedule took its toll in the playoffs and Philadelphia was eliminated in the opening round.

Moses Malone and Julius Erving remain the key players.

Although their statistics certainly were good, they and the entire team lacked the drive that secured the 1983 title. Malone averaged 22.7 points a game and again led the league in rebounding (13.4), but injuries kept him out of 11 games, and at times his intimidating ways were absent.

Charles Barkley, a 6-foot-6, 275-pound (1.98-meter, 124-kilogram) rookie, has quickness, rebounding and shooting ability; he will give Erving the rest he needs. Leon Wood's playmaking and outside shooting will strengthen the backcourt.

The New York Knicks need another standout season from Bernard King to win as many as 47 games again. King was runner-up to Bird for MVP honors and averaged 26.3 points, fifth-best in the league. His 40 or more points in half of the 12 playoff games played a big role in the first-round elimination of Detroit and in pushing the Celtics to a seven-game quarterfinal series.

New York knows how to keep teams from scoring, but will need more offense from center Bill Cartwright, who sat out the pre-season and will miss the start of the season with a stress fracture, from Trick Robinson and from guards Darrell Walker and Trent Tucker.

Butch Carter, who was acquired last week from Indiana, will be counted on as a shooting guard.

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first round — the Nets' first playoff victories since joining the league in 1976.

Buck Williams is the NBA's top rebounder, forward, but the keys to continued success will be for centers Darryl Dawkins and Mike Gminski to improve on the finest performances.

### NBA PREVIEW

of their careers. Micheal Ray Richardson to continue the line play he showed after he overcame his drug problems, a healthy Ollie Brown, more consistent offense from Albert King, and better perimeter and free-throw shooting. Last year, New Jersey was fourth in blocked shots (499) but last in foul-line accuracy.

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### CENTRAL DIVISION

A new look has come to this division, which

is the second of two articles previewing the 1984-85 NBA season.

has been dominated by Milwaukee and its five straight titles.

Every team, with the exception of the Pacers, was involved in a major off-season deal, including the Bucks, whose thinking has changed from trying to win with age and experience to banking on youth.

After seven seasons of coaching changes and missing the playoffs, the Detroit Pistons are favored for divisional honors. Detroit won 49 games last season, boosted by Isiah Thomas's magical playmaking, Kelly Tripucka's scoring and Bill Laimbeer's rebounding.

Dan Roundfield, a member of the first or second all-defensive team in each of the last five seasons, came to the Pistons from Atlanta and will provide defense, rebounding and experience.

For the Milwaukee Bucks, Terry Cummings, 23, is the power forward Coach Don Nelson has long sought. The 1982-83 rookie of the year when he was at San Diego, Cummings will help an offense led by Sidney Moncrief, an all-star guard and the league's top defensive player. Paul Mokeski, with backup help from Alton Lister, will share Bob Lanier's vacated center spot.

After breaking up a mediocre team, the Atlanta Hawks hope Antoine Carr and Cliff Livingston, a pair of big, strong forwards, will provide the inside scoring lost in the Roundfield trade.

Wayne (Tree) Rollins is an intimidating center, but can't score like Dominique Wilkins, who spent some time playing guard during the previous season.

The Hawks' schedule is made tougher with 12 "home" games in New Orleans, giving them, in effect, 53 road games.

The Chicago Bulls' long-time problems at center continue. Dave Cowzing would be fine as a backup, but not as a starter. The acquisition of 7-foot Caldwell Jones from Houston (for Mitchell Wiggins) lends talent, defense and experience to the front line. If the Bulls can re-sign David Greenwood, their free-agent forward, they would have too many forwards and open the way for a possible trade.

Orlando's Lodrigue is a high-scoring small forward. Eddie Whaley is an up-and-coming playmaker and Quinton Dailey is quick and a good shooter.

But so much depends on what rookie Michael Jordan brings to the team. Jordan, the star of the U.S. Olympic team, was the college player of the year the last two seasons.

The Cleveland Cavaliers, long in need of a center, are gambling that 6-11 Mel Turpin, drafted by Washington and traded to Cleveland, will be the answer. The backcourt of Johnny Davis, who came from the Hawks, and World B. Free can score.

The Indiana Pacers, strong up front with Clark Kellogg and Herb Williams, have lacked a playmaking guard. They hope Jerry Sichting or the Olympian Vern Fleming will fill the void.

The likely playoff teams: Celtics, 76ers, Pistons, Knicks, Nets, Bucks, Bullets and Bulls.

### SCOREBOARD

#### Transition

#### OFFENSE Total

#### DEFENSE Total

#### U.S. College Football

#### Hockey

#### NHL Standing

#### WALLES CONFERENCE

#### PATRICK DIVISION

#### SCORING

#### SCORING

#### BUSHRIES

#### CAMPBELL CONFERENCE

#### SCORING

## OBSERVER

## Presidential Readership

By Russell Baker

**N**EW YORK — The third Reagan-Mondale debate quickly turned into a quarrel about presidential readership after Walter Mondale charged that Ronald Reagan was incapable of finishing all seven volumes of Marcel Proust's "Remembrance of Things Past."

Mondale denied, however, that he was trying to exploit the age issue by suggesting the president was too old to read Proust all the way to the end.

"Any man with a life expectancy of 125 years can easily finish the book without ever giving up much television," Mondale said. "The fact is that the president, after four years in office, still hasn't applied himself to the problem and, hence, hasn't yet opened Volume One."

"It'll obviously come as a surprise to Mr. Mondale," retorted the president, "but I have spent the entire weekend reading several pages of Volume Two that is incredibly sensitive passage where young Marcel worries for 10,000 words that Gilberte may not invite him to a tea party."

In that case, Mondale reported, perhaps the president would explain why his administration had let the CIA publish a manual advising Nicaraguan rebels to place Proust's masterpiece on the bedside tables of decent Nicaraguans as well as leftists.

"I like old, doddering President Reagan," said Mondale, "but the fact is he has so little respect for Marcel Proust that he stands by ineffectually while the CIA uses Proust to make its enemies read themselves to death."

Reagan said this was typical of the uninformed statements his opponent had been making since childhood because Mondale simply did not bother to do his reading.

He recalled a crucial moment in 1968 when Mondale, then a senator, was unable to distinguish between Settembrini and Smedryakov in Thomas Mann's "The Magic Mountain," and Smedryakov in Dostoyevsky's "The Brothers Karamazov."

If Mondale had bothered to read even the cheap journalism of the popular press, Reagan said, he would know that he, the president, had ordered an investigation to discover who in the CIA had proposed using Proust to kill Nicaraguans.

Brisling, Mondale said, "The president is pretty good at mentioning great books of literature like Settembrini and Smedryakov, but I don't hear him mentioning Robert de Saint-Louis or the Duc de Guermantes, and that — admit it, Mr. President — is because you just don't know that they're characters in 'Remembrance of Things Past.'

Reagan, he charged, treats Marcel Proust "as though he's just another Cabinet meeting," adding, "in these times when America is threatened by forces of illiteracy and ignorance greater than at any time in our history, we cannot afford a president who fails sleep with mountains of magnificent literature still unread."

□

At this Reagan smiled his cool, self-confident smile, which the polls show, reminds millions of voters of the cool, self-confident smile of Edmond Dantès in Alexandre Dumas' "The Count of Monte Cristo," and said:

"I'd simply like to point out — speaking of sleep — that Mr. Mondale campaigned actively against making Anthony Trollope's great 'Barsetshire' the state novel of Minnesota on grounds — and I quote — that 'T've never been able to get past Page 3 without falling asleep.'

Increasingly, though, the subject seemed to be him, not her. For a long time, she says, she could not admit to herself that her writing was taking shape as a book. Ultimately, when she did realize it, she thought of it as "a slim memoir." At some indefinite point, though, she became a biographer and not a memoirist.

"The last thing I wanted to do was to write a book about my father," she recalled on a recent afternoon, sitting in the ordered penthouse room on the East Side of Manhattan where she worked on her book, "Home Before Dark," published by Houghton Mifflin. It is at once a Cheever family reminiscence and an intimate portrait of her father.

Working from 30 volumes of unpublished journals that he left in the care of the family, and from letters and interviews with friends and relatives, she has offered revelations that surprise. They include the vivid depiction of Cheever's 20-year battle with alcoholism and, for the first time, details of his heterosexual and his homosexual affairs.

The book's revelations of Cheever's affairs with women and men did "not really hurt," Mrs. Cheever said. "I never thought the affairs amounted to much. I never

thought them seriously. Marriage is a lot more than sexual fidelity."

She did not approve of her daughter's suggestion in the book that she, too, had affairs. "That did offend me," Mrs. Cheever said. "It's not true that I had affairs, and she never even asked me! Oh, it is true that I had one unhappy experience with a man, but that isn't affairs."

Mrs. Cheever and her sons sent copies of the book manuscript to read and all requested that changes be made. Mrs. Cheever said she suggested six pages worth of corrections. Her daughter said she made most of them.

Ben is, at 36, the older brother.

"I love my sister and I do want her book to be a success, and I think she's a good writer," he said.

"But in the best of all possible worlds I'd feel better if the book had never been written."

Why? "Because I don't think it's anybody's business," he said, referring to the revelations about his father. "What was extraordinary about him was not his heavy drinking or bisexuality, what was extraordinary to me was that he was my father and I loved him, and that he was a hell of a good writer. And I don't like it when people forget that."

The book had extended the mourning process for him, Ben Cheever, an editor at the Reader's Digest, said. "It would have been easier if the book had come out in five years and not in two," he said, "because I'd be further from him, and further from missing him."

Ben Cheever said his will be editing a collection of his father's correspondence. "Here I am tarrying with the same brush," he said. "And Susan could just as well say to me that she'd rather not have the letters published."

Friends of the Cheever report that initially some family members expressed dismay when they read the manuscript. Said one friend who preferred not to be named: "Now they feel that fighting in public is unseemly and pointless."

Commented 27-year-old Fred

Cheever's widow, Mary, is his executor and controls access to his correspondence. "Here I am tarrying with the same brush," he said. "And Susan could just as well say to me that she'd rather not have the letters published."

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